

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Third Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 13, 1985/ Sravana 22, 1907
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Modernisation of Telephone Exchanges in Kerala

*304. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any perspective plan to modernise the telephone exchanges in Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof together with the total cost involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :

(a) Perspective plan for the country is prepared by the Department. Similar plan at the state level is prepared by the Telecom. Circles. Perspective plan for Kerala State has been prepared upto 2001 A.D.

(b) It is planned that about 600 Telephone Exchanges with a total equipped capacity of 710,000 lines would be available by Year 2001 A.D. subject to availability of resources. With the prevailing cost per line, the cost of the above capacity telephone equipment is approximately Rs. 350 crores.

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : I am happy to know that a perspective plan for Kerala State has been prepared upto 2001 A.D.

I want to know how much amount is going to be spent during the Seventh Plan and the names of the places where exchanges will be modernised.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The final figures regarding allocations to our Department for the Seventh Five Year Plan are not yet available and, therefore, the question asked by the hon. Member cannot be replied. The moment we receive the final indication from the Planning Commission we will do our planning accordingly.

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : I want to know whether the Government will introduce STD facilities in Kerala for foreign countries, especially for the Gulf countries.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : At present there are three exchanges in Kerala which receive international calls for forward transmission. They are not yet on STD but they are working quite efficiently. The Overseas Communications Services development plans for the Seventh Plan envisage automatising with the STD of the three exchanges in Kerala.

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Which are the three Exchanges ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is all.

SHRI AMITABH BACACHAN: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there was a plan to put up a modern electronic telephone exchange in Allahabad where an old and outmoded equipment is working now and whether it has been withdrawn.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Kerala is far away from Allahabad.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir, we do not mind giving an electronic exchange to Allahabad.....

MR. SPEAKER : Agreed.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : The hon. Minister has said that there is a perspective plan for Kerala. I would like to know

whether it is not a fact that the perspective plan prepared by the Telecom. Circle, Kerala could not be implemented due to lack of equipment because in sanctioning the equipments, the consideration seems to be other than technical and viability and also the waiting list. Is it not a fact that the number of people in the waiting list is the maximum in Kerala? Is it also not a fact that among the States it is Kerala that receives the largest number of international calls? In view of all these, will the Minister reconsider his priorities and allot necessary equipments to match with the perspective plan submitted by the Telecom. Circle, Kerala?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Kerala is much better served than many other States in the country—which shows that we give due importance to the needs of Kerala and we will continue to do so.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : That is not the point. What about the waiting list?

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Mr. Speaker.....

MR. SPEAKER : If this question is not concerning Kerala or irrelevant I will not allow.

[Translation]

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it does not relate to my constituency. It is a small question.

MR. SPEAKER : No question of small or big

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in his reply that an additional capacity of 7,10,000 lines will be created with the installation of 600 new exchanges during the next 10 to 15 years, but he has added "subject to availability". When there was the need for Rs. 350 crores.....

MR. SPEAKER : You name anything which is available without money.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : I want to say that the modern communication system has a big role in the development of the country. If funds are not available through plan outlay, resources can be mobilised through public equity

or by issuing Public Bonds. When it has been assessed that Rs. 350 crores are needed, then there should be no difficulty in mobilising the funds. I want to know what are the suggestions of the hon. Minister in this regard?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was announced during the last Budget Session that Special Bonds would be issued for Telecommunications and now we are waiting for the issuance of these Bonds. However, the way we have formulated the Seventh Five Year Plan, if resources for that are not made available, it will not be possible to fully implement the perspective plan formulated by us.

[English]

Shifting of Industries from congested Urban Areas

***305. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industries which have taken advantage of the concessions given in the budget of 1983 for shifting out from congested urban areas on environmental grounds ; and

(b) what other steps are being taken to make industries shift from congested urban areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) This information is not maintained by Ministry of Industry.

(b) With a view to ensure development of 'No Industry Districts' and backward areas, backward districts in the country were reclassified in 1983 into three categories depending upon the level of backwardness and incentives at different rates have been prescribed for setting up units in such Districts. Further MRTP/FERA companies are permitted to set up industrial undertakings in the notified backward Districts even in Non-Appendix-1 industries which are not reserved for small scale sector, with a reduced export obligation.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Sir, in my question the emphasis and focus is on

shifting of industries. Therefore, would it not have been proper if in answer to part (a) of the question the answer could have been just one word 'none'. There is no industry that has been given incentive for shifting. As regards part (b) of the question whether it is known that the specific proposal had been made in the budget of 1983 of incentives given to industry for shifting out of congested area. The proposal is that the land vacated if sold by the industry would attract no capital gains provided that the money accrued is re-invested within three years in another industry outside the congested area. It is a specific proposal but no industry has taken any advantage. Therefore, I ask why is it that especially in Bombay when for 11 to 12 months the whole of textile industry was closed and it was the best time to shift this industry outside Bombay that no initiative had been taken by the Industries Ministry for taking advantage of this provision made in the budget of 1983 ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Sir, the Government has announced many incentives for the industries to shift from congested urban area. As has been rightly pointed out by the hon. Member in the budget of 1983 an announcement was made to encourage industries to shift from urban areas and as a measure of de-congesting the over-crowded cities and reduce pollution. The capital gain arising from transfer to building or lands used for the purposes of business is exempt from tax if that was used for acquiring land for constructing buildings for the purpose of business at the new place and this exemption from tax was extended to capital gain arising from transfer of machinery and plant also. From environmental angle also many concessions have already been announced like depreciation allowance and investment allowance at a higher rate of 30 per cent. There are many other incentives also.

Sir, what I have stated in the main reply is that these incentives are there. But the Government does not maintain information about the industries which have taken advantage of these incentives.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Sir, would the Ministry of Industry, the Ministry of Environment and other concerned agencies coordinate and support those proposals

which had emanated a year and half ago in Bombay when the textile mills were all shut down for a long period. To support any such proposal of critical industries out of the city taking all the proposals and all these various aids from the Government, can you ensure that there would be less congestion in the congested cities and metropolitan areas ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : It is a very valuable suggestion made by the hon. Member and we shall do our best and that is a part of our policy also.

SHRI D.N. REDDY : Is the hon. Minister aware of the number of industries that would voluntarily shift from the congested urban areas on environmental grounds ? The hon. Minister himself say that he has no account of the number of industries that have shifted. They must be compulsorily shifted in view of the health hazard for lakhs and lakhs of our population. In industries like cement, chemical industries, the pollution of the atmosphere is very great. Will the Government think of passing a legislation to compel the harmful industries to shift out of the congested areas ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : About the old existing units, we can only try to persuade them by giving them incentive and making the schemes more attractive. That is what we are doing now. But in respect of new units, certain new measures will have to be taken as a measure of preventing further concentration of industries in the already developed areas such as setting up of new units, expanding of existing units etc. are not permitted within the standard urban area limit of metropolitan city having a population of more than one million and in the municipal limits of a city with a population of more than 5 lakhs. So, we are not allowing any unit to be set up in these cities. About the existing old units, we can only persuade them and try to give them more incentives.

SHRI D.N. REDDY : Why don't you pass a legislation in this regard ?

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the policy regarding setting up of

new units, referred to by the hon. Minister just now, is being misused to some extent. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a city like Gorakhpur which has not yet crossed the population of 5 lakhs. You have not given concessions in these places which could attract entrepreneurs for setting up new units and the Government are also not setting up their own new units at such places. The entrepreneurs are not prepared to go to the places where you are giving facilities because those places are not linked by rail, road or other modes of transport. Will the hon. Minister reconsider it and try to lay down a new policy?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN :

The whole problem is that we want a balanced industrial development of all the regions. We have to see that the areas which are not linked by rail or road do not remain cut off forever. It is with this end in view that this scheme has been made particularly attractive for them and more facilities have been given to such areas.

So far as the question of review and reconsideration is concerned, it has already been stated in this House that an Inter-Ministry Committee has been constituted which is reviewing the cases of backward areas and it is hoped that the committee would submit its report to the Government by December.

[English]

Telecommunication Training Centres

***306. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:**
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up some telecommunication training centres in the country ;

(b) if so, the number of training centres that have been set up in different States and Union Territories ;

(c) whether there is a need to provide adequate training to the telecommunication personnel in the country ; and

(d) if so, the specific steps proposed to be taken in the current financial year for that purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Number of training centres State-wise is given in the statement below.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Following steps are proposed to be taken during the current year in this direction :—

- (i) improving the training facilities at the training centres e.g. improvement of faculty, addition of equipments required for revised training syllabii. etc.
- (ii) implementation and development of job-oriented modular courses.
- (iii) conducting seminars and courses including in areas of new technologies.
- (iv) exposure of the selected technical personnel to other telecom. administrations including training in high technology areas abroad.

Statement

State-wise break up of Training Centres.

Andhra Pradesh	3
Bihar	1
Gujarat	3
Delhi	1
Jammu & Kashmir	1
Kerala	2
Karnataka	4
Madhya Pradesh	2 (includes T.T.C. Jabalpur)
Maharashtra	6 (one of them has since been ordered to be closed).
Orissa	1
Rajasthan	1
Punjab	2
(North West Circle)	
Assam	1
(North East Circle)	

Uttar Pradesh	4 (includes ALTTC Ghaziabad).
Tamil Nadu	3
West Bengal	3

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : In the Seventh Plan, Government have a proposal for upgradation of the telecommunication system and the Government are going to have electronic systems. Is the hon. Minister aware of the reports regarding the new electronic exchanges not functioning satisfactorily ? Is this on account of untrained personnel manning the exchanges ? Whenever exchanges are being replaced with the electronic exchanges, are the personnel being trained in time ? Are the centres provided in the country sufficient to provide requisite training ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is true that we are inducting latest technology in our telecommunication system and electronic and digital exchanges and transmission systems are being introduced. Keeping in view all these factors, we are going to strengthen our training facilities considerably. For example, whenever we induct a new electronic system or any other high technology system, we get our people trained at the factory of the suppliers. Then, we have a very well organised Advanced Level Telecommunication Training Centre at Ghaziabad, where excellent facilities exist for giving training to people, who will install and operate this high technology exchanges in the respective places. We are conscious that with the greater induction of high technology, our training facilities have to be increased and we are making plans that simultaneously with the induction of high technology, our training facilities should be augmented, and I greatly appreciate the concern and the views expressed by hon. Member and I can assure her and the House that we are very much conscious of the need for training in this respect and we will do all we can do in this regard.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether we are able to train technical personnel of outside countries like developing countries at our Centre at Ghaziabad,

and what is the role of the International Communication Centre in this.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : We have a number of schemes for sending our technical people abroad. The International Telecommunication Union has a number of programmes in which our experts participate. We do train telecommunication personnel of other countries at ALTTC.

As I said earlier, whenever we induct a new exchange or a new system, we send our people to the manufacturers' factories to acquaint themselves with the working of the system. In the last years, we have trained 30,000 persons, of which 2000 were trained at the Advanced Level Telecommunication Training Centre at Ghaziabad.

Once again, I assure the House that we are very much conscious of this and we are expanding our training capacities tremendously not only in the area of high technology alone, but we feel that every single person working in our department, whether a line man or a telephone operator, should be trained. We have training programmes at all levels and we want to step up this programme considerably in the years to come.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that while selecting candidates for such training, we find that persons coming from hilly, tribal and backward areas do not get a chance for admission in such training institutions, although they possess minimum qualifications, with the result that the Department is also subsequently faced with the problem of posting people to such areas. Here I am not talking about advanced training courses, but courses for telephone operators and even linemen. If so, will the Government reserve certain seats for people coming from tribal, hilly and backward areas so that the problem of posting of personnel being faced by the Department at the moment will not arise ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : While it may not be possible to actually reserve seats in our training institutions for people from backward areas and tribal areas, the needs of the tribal areas so far as trained personnel to run our system are concerned, are very much recognised by us and actually

in the North Eastern Region and hilly areas, we are really finding it difficult to send trained people. So, we are imparting training to those people who are actually stationed there. Therefore, the question that the hon. member raised regarding reservation should not arise because we want those areas to function properly and people from that area are being trained in our institutions to work in that area.

[Translation]

SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister where this training centre is located in Bihar ; if there is none, the time by which the training centre is proposed to be opened ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : There is a training centre in Bihar. As I have indicated in the list, a training centre is there and the number of such centres will be increased depending upon the requirement.

[English]

Storage Covers for Petroleum Products

***310. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that storage covers for petroleum products in the country will come down substantially due to shortage of funds towards the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan period ; and

(b) if so, the number of storage covers with capacity at present available to cover petroleum products in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b) The adequacy of storage capacity for petroleum products in the country is continually reviewed and, depending upon availability of funds, augmentation done wherever necessary. It would not be in the public interest to give any details.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : I do not understand what is the public interest involved in it which prevents the hon. Minister to give further details. Anyway, I would like to know the follow-

ing from the hon. Minister. When was the last survey done ? According to this survey, what is the latest position with regard to the petroleum storage capacity, the present availability and requirement ? What are the special efforts that are being made to improve the situation ? What was the money set apart for augmentation of the storage capacity in the Seventh Plan and what is the allotment made during the Seventh Plan ?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

Sir, the augmentation of storage capacity is a continuous process and in accordance with the growing demand. We try to see that sufficient storage capacity is built up. Ordinarily, we would like to have storage capacity for a period of 45 days. But, because of resource constraints, sometimes this storage capacity is not maintained,

Because of the strategic reasons and security and vulnerable nature of the products. I had requested that it would not be in the public interest to give the details. So far as the Seventh Five Year Plan allocation is concerned, we are finding it difficult to get money for the storage required during the Seventh Five Year Plan. However nothing can be said as the Plan is yet to be finalised.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : I would like to know from the hon. Minister the difficulties or inconveniences that will be caused in this field, the field of petroleum products coverage, due to lack of proper facilities, what are the proposals of the Government to overcome this shortage and the inconveniences caused on account of it ? How do they propose to overcome it and whether this storage coverage for petroleum products need any sophisticated technology and any steps are being taken in that regard for foreign collaboration ?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : The difficulties which are to be faced for lack of proper storage capacities are tremendous and they are with regard to the supply of petroleum products to the consuming centres at proper time ; that is obvious. But it is a question of finding ways and means to construct or to provide for this storage capacity. Therefore funds have to be sanctioned by the Planning Commission and if funds are sanctioned by the Plan-

ning Commission, there is no difficulty in building up the required storage capacity. So far as the technology is concerned, there is not much of sophistication in this technology and we are ourselves competent to go for a storage capacity. There is no need for any foreign collaboration in that regard.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Sir, the Minister is giving an ornamental answer to the question raised by my colleague Shri Sriballav Panigrahi... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : After having put all the ornaments, how does the question look now ?

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Crude oil or petroleum is not a product, but so many by-products are there. He has specifically asked what is the installed storage capacity in our country ? The Minister said that for the purpose of defence, we should not divulge this matter. We are not asking for the location, we are asking what is the storage capacity for keeping 45 days bufferstock, required in our country, and what is the availability, what is the installed capacity and what is the capacity utilisation ?

MR. SPEAKER : He is justified in withholding that information.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : We must know the storage capacity.

MR. SPEAKER : No, I do not think so. Over-ruled.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Places he cannot tell. In public interest he cannot tell. So you are telling us only about the financial constraints. I do not think that for petroleum products, there will be any financial constraint. In each year, it is increasing day by day and we should be self-sufficient according to our seismic survey which was conducted two years ago,

The Minister should come out with detailed facts how far we are going to exploit petroleum and crude oil product in the Seven Five Year Plan after detailed product-cum-exploratory work has been done ? Will the money be provided ? I hope the whole House will join me in asking for these details.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not relevant at all. This question is regarding storage.

(Translation)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in his reply that he is fully aware of the difficulties encountered in the market due to non-availability of proper storage capacity for petroleum products. It leads to rise in prices and disruption in supply. I want to know how much money the Government will collect from the hike in the prices of diesel, petrol, etc. effected in this year's Budget and whether a part of this receipt will be utilised for augmentation of storage capacity or not ?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : It is a fact that due to non-availability of proper storage capacity, a number of difficulties crop up and sometimes it may lead even to rise in prices. The profiteers take advantage of such a situation and start profiteering. So far as the amount of money that will be received as a result of hike in prices is concerned, the entire amount does not come to us, a big chunk thereof goes to the Government and we are not free to spend that money ; Planning Commission's approval is required for that. We can spend funds according to the allocation made by the Planning Commission. We have not yet received approval from the Planning Commission and we hope that in deference to your feelings, the Planning Commission will sanction us more funds.

[English]

Procedure of Granting Stay Permits to heads of Foreign Drug Companies.

*311. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the procedure of granting stay permits to heads of foreign drug companies ;

(b) whether this procedure was not followed in certain cases ;

(c) if so, details thereof ; and

(d) the reaction of Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Appointments and extension of tenure of Managing Directors of FERA Drug Companies are accorded under the Companies Act by the Deptt. of Company Affairs. In some cases only references are made to this Ministry by Deptt. of Company Affairs at their discretion for consultation regarding 'No objection' aspect from the point of view of this Ministry. Where a Managing Director so approved is a foreigner, he is required to obtain an appropriate Visa, which is granted by the Indian Mission in the country concerned/Ministry of Home Affairs and its related agencies, after due scrutiny.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : What are the cases which are referred to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers by the Department of Company Affairs for 'No Objection' aspect ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : It is not necessary that the Department of Company Affairs should refer every case to the Administrative Ministry ; wherever they find it is necessary, they refer those cases. But, if the hon. member wants to know the number of cases and the details about those cases, he has to put a separate question.

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : M/s Rosch is a foreign company which is getting its licence for the manufacture of drugs renewed year after year : If so, for how many years ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : The hon. member has put a specific question for which I require a notice.

Telecommunication Facilities in Koraput District (Orissa).

*312. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Koraput District of Orissa with its industrial and hydro electricity importance has not yet been connected with S.T.D. facilities and if so, the reasons thereof ;

(b) whether Government have drawn up any programme for covering tribal areas of Koraput district with telecommunication system on priority basis and if so, the outline of such programme ; and

(c) what steps are envisaged to connect immediately all Block Headquarters of Koraput district with Bhubaneswar with telephone facility ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Due to non-availability of automatic telephone exchanges of appropriate type, and reliable transmission links, Koraput District could not be provided with S.T.D. facility.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(i) The telephone exchanges at Jey-pore (K), Koraput and Rayagada of Koraput district are proposed to be automatised.

(ii) Introduction of integrated digital network in Koraput district has been proposed which envisages installation of small electronic exchanges and their linking to Koraput by digital radio system. This however will depend upon availability of funds and equipment.

(iii) There is a proposal of covering 185 villages in the tribal areas of Koraput district with long distance public telephones,

(c) There is no proposal to connect all Block Headquarters to Bhubaneswar. The telephone exchanges in Koraput district have access to Bhubaneswar via their parent exchanges.

[Translation]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very essential to provide S.T.D. facility in Koraput, because, besides being a big district, it is quite far off from the State capital. Moreover, most of the people in this district are Adivasis. A few industries have already been set up there and some new industries are likely to be set up. As the things

stand now, it so happens that for one reason or the other, those who want to have a telephonic contact with the Capital are not able to do so far days together as the line remains cut off for as much as two to four days. As a result of it, no contact with the Capital can be established and the messages do not reach in time. Therefore, it is quite necessary to provide S.T.D. facility there, as big factories like 'Nalco' are going to be set up there and they will badly need S.T.D. facility. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the proposal to provide S.T.D. facility there soon is under his consideration with a view to ensuring uninterrupted transmission of message and providing facility to the factories which are going to be set up there ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, there are two or three prerequisites for providing S.T.D. facility in any exchange. The first is to convert the concerned exchange into an automatic exchange. Koraput Exchange is not an automatic exchange so far, but work on it is going on and efforts are being made to import the required machinery for that Exchange. An automatic exchange of 400 lines will soon start functioning there. Thereafter, we propose to link the Koraput Exchange with the Cuttack Trunk Automatic Exchange. Trunk Exchange in Cuttack is not yet ready, but all efforts are being made to complete it. Therefore, in the first instance, the Koraput Exchange will be converted into an automatic exchange and thereafter it will be linked with the Cuttack Trunk Automatic Exchange.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we should also know by when this work will be completed. Besides, in my question I had also asked whether there was any proposal to link the Blocks with the Capital because barring Koraput, even lines have not been laid in other Blocks of the district. Therefore, I want to know whether any provision is being made for it and whether the Government have any perspective planning not only for Koraput but for the entire State of Orissa and if so, what are the details thereof ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, there is no mention of linking the Blocks

yet in our plan. We are certainly making efforts to link District Headquarters with the Capital and we are giving this work the topmost priority.

[English]

SHRI S.N. GURADDI : May I know, in India how many district headquarters have not been connected with the S.T.D. connections and when will the Government of India give S.T.D. connections to these district headquarters ?

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sirs there are still many district headquarter, which do not have S.T.D. facility, but it will be our endeavour during the Seventh Plan that at least district headquarters are provided with automatic exchanges first and thereafter they are linked with the Capitals. But this work depends on the size of our Seventh Plan. Therefore, it is not possible to say anything definite in this regard at this stage.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, can Jhunjhunu and Sikar districts of Rajasthan also avail of this facility ?

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : It is a very important question

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Certainly, they can.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Sir, may I also ask some question on Sikar and have reply thereto so that we may also feel protected.....

MR. SPEAKER : When did I refuse ? I occupy this chair as you have elected me ; my protection is also linked with yours ; if you protect me, I shall remain safe.....

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to tell the hon. Minister that in spite of giving all the facilities and replacement by electronic equipment, there has been no respite to the public in their difficulties connected with telephones. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether Government propose to introduce microwave system in district headquarters and

if so, the time by which it will be introduced ? [Translation]

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, we shall introduce micro-wave system at a number of places. Not only micro-wave, we also want to extend the present Satellite facility on a large scale. I agree with what the hon. Member has said that our problems will not be solved only by increasing the number of exchanges or increasing the telephone network as long as we are short of connecting systems. Therefore, our schemes are to introduce these systems as early as possible, whether it is micro-wave, satellite or any other system.

SHRI MANKURAM SODI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, work on Micro-wave Tower has started in Bastar district. I want to know from the hon. Member whether there is any time limit for its completion ? We see that the work on this Tower is going on for the last five years. Our Adivasi brethren say that a place for an angel from the sky is being built in that Tower. I want to know how much time will it take to complete ?

MR. SPEAKER : If an angel is to descend there, then also add what date has been fixed for that.

SHRI MANKURAM SODI : I will let our Adivasis know the date if I am told about it.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I cannot tell exactly which micro-wave tower the hon. Member is referring to. but the work which has been started will certainly be completed.

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Is it a fact that in many district headquarters of our country telephone exchanges are not automatic ? If so, is there any planning with the Government to convert all the exchanges in district headquarters into automatic exchanges ? If so, by what time this programme will be completed ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is true that all district headquarters in the country do not have automatic exchanges. We are trying to make them automatic in the Seventh plan.

Collapse of Microwave Tower near Lalgah Railway Station.

***313 SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Microwave Tower under construction in Rajasthan near Lalgah Railway Station collapsed when struck by a low velocity dust storm ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the responsibility has been fixed and action taken against defaulters ; and

(d) whether Government propose to get other Microwave Towers built in the country, examined in order to ascertain their soundness ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Initial reports indicate that the tower collapsed due to a high velocity whirl-wind.

(b) The reasons are under investigation.

(c) Responsibility can be fixed only when investigations are completed.

(d) Instruction for routine maintenance of Towers are already in force. Further instruction if required, will be issued when a definite cause of the collapse of tower is established.

[Translation]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : The hon. Minister in his reply has given 'high velocity whirl-wind' as the cause for the collapse of the tower and has stated that the causes are under investigation. It gives rise to many questions. However, may I know who had built this tower and how the Government satisfy themselves as to the soundness of the towers constructed by it ?

I also want to know the places where Micro-wave towers have been constructed

and whether soundness of their construction has since been tested? What steps the Government propose to take to check recurrence of such incidents in future with regard to the network of towers that we are going to have during the Seventh Five Year Plan?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, this tower was under construction at Lalgah in Bikaner. Work on this tower had started in 1985 and it had been raised upto a height of 80 metres and it was to be raised upto a height of 100 metres. But, in the meantime, high velocity winds struck on the 12th June, 1985 due to which this tower, which was under construction, collapsed and with it collapsed the chimney of Bikaner Power House. All this happened due to high velocity winds.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Sir, let the hon. Minister also indicate the speed of the winds. (*Interruptions*)

It would have been better, had the hon. Minister said whirl-wind or storm..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : In Rajasthan, high velocity winds blow.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, it is being investigated. Its foundation is intact, it has not collapsed. The tower collapsed due to strong winds while it was under construction and we are investigating into it. We are investigating whether there was some defect in design or whether structure was weak and action would be taken on the basis of the findings of the investigation.

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Are any step being taken to check the recurrence of similar incidents in future?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The information collected by us has revealed that during the past so many years, only three such incidents have taken place involving collapse of towers under construction. Investigation in those cases was also conducted and report thereon is also with us. On the basis of this report we are advising the people engaged in research to change the design. But this incident has occurred all of a sudden. Steps on how to check recurrence of similar incidents will be taken only after the report is received.

[English]

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Sir, in Andhra Pradesh, the MLAs are not being provided telephone connections. The MLAs who had been elected in 1983, have fortunately been elected in 1985 also. We have given many representations but not a single MLA has been provided a telephone connection in Andhra Pradesh. I would like to know whether the Government is giving stepmotherly treatment to Andhra Pradesh because it is being ruled by Telugu Desam, or whether the Minister is going to give telephone connections to all the MLAs immediately. Since they are also public representatives, they are also representing their constituencies, they must be provided telephone connections immediately.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : No big tower is going to collapse in Andhra Pradesh.

Manufacture of Passenger Vehicles

*314. **SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state : (a) whether Government have liberalised licensing for manufacture of passenger vehicles in the country ;

(b) the number of licences or letters of intent so far issued for manufacture of passenger vehicles, with names of foreign collaborators ;

(c) the annual capacity of vehicles of each of the manufacturing companies ; and

(d) the likely market price ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) In terms of notifications issued in January, 1985, motor vehicles have been grouped into two main categories of 2-wheelers and 4-wheelers for the purpose of licensing.

(b) and (c) A statement in respect of major manufacturers is given below.

(d) As there is no control on prices, information regarding the prices of different makes and models of vehicles is not maintained by the Ministry. However, this information is available with the manufacturers/dealers.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the manufacturer	Approved Capacity	Name of the present collaborator, if any
I. FOUR WHEELERS (in nos.)			
A. Passenger Cars			
1.	M/s Maruti Udyog Limited	1,00,000	M/s Suzuki Motor Co., Japan
2.	M/s Premier Automobiles Ltd.	28,600	M/s Nissan, Japan (Engine & Transmission)
3.	M/s Hindustan Motors Ltd.	50,000	M/s Isuzu Motor Co., Japan (for Engine Transmission and Axles)
B. Commercial Vehicles			
1.	M/s TELCO	78,000	—
2.	M/s Ashok Leyland Ltd.	45,000	M/s Leyland UK (for cab only)
3.	M/s Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.	13,000	M/s Automobiles Peugeot, France
4.	M/s Bajaj Tempo Ltd.	30,000	M/s Daimler Benz, West Germany
5.	M/s Maruti Udyog Limited	40,000	M/s Suzuki Motor Co., Japan
6.	M/s Standard Motors Products of India Limited.	27,500	Austin Rover, UK (Passenger car and LCV engine)
7.	M/s Allwyn Nissan	10,000	Nissan Motor Co. Japan
8.	M/s DCM-Toyota Ltd.	15,000	Toyota Motor Corporation, Japan
9.	M/s Eicher Motors Ltd.	12,000	Mitsubishi Motor Corporation, Japan
10.	M/s Swaraj Mazda	10,000	Mazda Motor Corporation, Japan.
II TWO WHEELERS			
1.	M/s Bajaj Auto Limited	570,000	M/s Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Japan
2.	M/s Kinetic Honda	150,000	M/s Honda Motors Co., Japan
3.	M/s Ind-Suzuki	200,000	M/s Suzuki Motor Co., Japan
4.	M/s Hero Honda	200,000	M/s Honda Motor Co., Japan
5.	M/s Scooters India Ltd.	150,000	—
6.	M/s Lohia Machines Ltd.	100,000	M/s Piaggio s.p.a, Italy
7.	M/s Escorts Limited	230,000	M/s Yamah Motor Co., Japan
8.	M/s Enfield India Ltd.	120,000	Zundapp Works, West Germany
9.	M/s Ideal Jawa	92,000	Polytechna, Czechoslovakia
10.	Maharashtra Scooters Ltd.	73,000	—
11.	M/s Vespa Car. Co.	200,000	Piaggio s.p.a., Italy
12.	Kinetic Engg. Co.	400,000	—
13.	M/s Majestic Auto	110,000	—
14.	M/s Sundaram Clayton	354,000	—

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Sir, looking to the first part of the question the answer given by the Minister is not at all satisfactory, nor is it relevant. I have asked whether the Government has liberalised the licensing for manufacture of passenger vehicles. Besides this, I would like to know how many applications are still pending with the Government for further manufacturing of passenger vehicles and whether a survey has been made to find out the need of the country for such vehicles.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Sir, the hon. Member has asked me to specify the steps that have been taken to liberalise the policy. He can use whatever term he likes. But I would like to say that the Government has taken many steps towards better development of automobile industry. And the broad-bending is one of them. Apart from that many other incentives have also been given. The commercial vehicle industry was declared open for the participation of larger industrial houses. Similarly, in April 1982, the Government included passenger cars in Appendix I thus allowing large houses and FERA Houses to participate in the establishment of these industries and also permitted them to regularise excess capacity and take advantage of automatic growth. The Government have also allowed concessional rate of customs duty on import of critical components for manufacture of commercial vehicles and passenger cars subject to the approval of phased manufacturing programme and certification of fuel efficiency by DGTD and the Department of Heavy Industries.

About the number of applications which are pending, the information is not available with me at the moment. That information I will make available to the hon. Member.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : More manufacturers of vehicles means more vehicles on the road ; more vehicles on the road means congestion on the road and pollution of air and sound. These hazards the general public has to face, if there are more vehicles on the road. So, I would like to know, though I mentioned this in my earlier question, whether a survey has been done for the requirement of more vehicles and whether these hazards

have also been looked into when licenses are being issued for manufacturing of vehicles.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : Licenses for passenger cars have been issued to three major companies. One is Maruti Udyog Limited ; number two, is Premier Automobiles Limited and number three is Hindustan Motors Limited. So far as the commercial vehicles are concerned, heavy duty vehicles and also light commercial vehicles ten licenses have been issued. And recently the Government has introduced a broad-bending scheme. I may be permitted to explain what is this broad-bending scheme. So far as four wheeler vehicle is concerned, if a company is manufacturing trucks, they are at liberty to manufacture passenger cars within the licensed capacity ; if the company is manufacturing passenger cars, they are at liberty to manufacture trucks within the licensed capacity and if the company is manufacturing jeeps, they are at liberty to manufacture within the licensed capacity any other four wheeler vehicles.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Sir, this is not the answer to my question.

I had said manufacturing of more vehicles means more vehicles on the road ; more vehicles on the road means congestion, accidents on the roads plus there is more of air and sound pollution, which the general public has to face. For that purpose, I had asked the Minister whether a survey has been done to find out the number of extra-vehicles that can be put on to the road ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Sir, I require a notice for that.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I will confine myself to four-wheeler passenger cars. The Minister was good enough to tell the House that only in respect of three companies this license has been given, but under the broad-bending scheme all other companies would also be permitted to produce passenger cars as a consequence of which Standard Motors has entered into collaboration with Austin Rovers for production of Standard Rovers.

I would now like to know whether it is not a fact that licences given for production of passenger cars would now be of the order of half a million. I would also like to know whether it is not a fact that the Prime Minister while reviewing this sector observed recently that the domestic market in the country would not be so big as to exceed the domestic demand. If so, what are the reasons for the grant of so many licences and for the grant of such licensed capacity.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I explained that these companies, before they think of switching over to any other model of four wheeler, make a market survey. They work out the economics of the project and then only they can think of that. So far as the Standard Motors is concerned, the hon. Member has referred to it. Standard Motors is already manufacturing standard motors and within the licensed capacity they want to manufacture Standard Rover with the collaboration of Rovers, that is, with the UK collaboration.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Is it not a fact that a study was made some years ago when it was found that the pent-up demand for passenger vehicles was estimated to be only one lakh vehicles? If so, how does the Government grant licences for so many passenger vehicles without estimating the annual demand and the annual increase in the demand also?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I may inform the House that till Maruti came into the picture and started production, so far as passenger cars were concerned, it was sellers' market it was not a buyers' market. The policy of the Government is to see that passenger cars or trucks, whatever they are, should be always buyers' market; it should not be sellers' market. In order to see that it becomes buyers' market, we have to produce more. Therefore, to that extent, I think, we have not reached that stage where we can say that we are producing much more than what we can use in the country.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : For the last 38 years since independence we in the country have had to make do with poor quality cars because of the excessive protection given to the manufacturers. In all the foreign countries the quality is

kept at a very high level because of the competition which is allowed. Even in the case of Maruti cars there is an apprehension that the quality is going to go down when more and more components are going to be indigenised. Against this background, what are the steps going to be taken by the Government to encourage competition to see that the Maruti level of quality is ensured in respect of all passenger cars marketed in our country?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Now in the automobile industry, it is a competitive market. Because, earlier, there were only 2 or 3 companies which were manufacturing cars. As I already said, it was a Sellers' market. Even for getting Ambassador, for getting Premier, these users had to register and wait for years together. And today, after Maruti, there is a competition. I agree with the hon. Member that we are not in a position to produce quality cars without foreign collaboration. Therefore we are allowing foreign collaboration with the stipulation that whatever foreign collaboration is allowed, whatever technology is allowed, that technology has to be absorbed within a period of 5 years. Therefore, before approving the foreign collaboration agreement, we insist on producing the indigenisation programme; and in this indigenisation programme we insist that nearly entire product should be indigenised within a period of 5 years. Today it is only 3 or 4 companies who are producing passenger cars but nearly half a dozen companies would be producing passenger cars. I think very soon it is going to be buyers' market and the country is going to get quality cars at a reasonable price.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : May I know whether it is a fact that Hindustan Motors brought out a model 'Contessa' which was found to have lot of defects and without technical clearance it was sold in the market? Buyers are now complaining about serious technical defect in the engine but no action has yet been taken by the Management to compensate the same. Will the hon. Minister persuade the Management to compensate the buyers and also see that in future such things do not repeat?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : So far as Hindustan Motors Ltd is concerned,

their approved capacity is 50,000. The name of their present collaborator is Isuzu Motor Company, Japan. If there is any complaint we will certainly look into that.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

***307. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently reviewed their policy to wipe out the current waiting list of LPG connection in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b) Persons on the waiting list for LPG connections are proposed to be given LPG connections under the annual enrolment programme. The target for the year 1985-86 is 17.50 lakhs. Release of new LPG connections in future years would be made keeping in view LPG availability, augmentation of bottling capacity, and other infrastructure facilities.

Supply of adequate Levy Cement to Assam

***308. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction works in Assam have come to a halt following the failure of the Cement Corporation of India to supply levy cement to that State according to the scheduled quota ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps to be taken by Government to ensure regular supply of cement and prevent recurrence of such situation ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c) Allocation and despatches of levy cement to the State of Assam under the State quota including Irrigation and Power projects during the

second quarter of 1985 (April—June 1985) have been as under :

Allocation under State quota including Irrigation and Power	Despatches including for Irrigation and Power
69, 800 tones	38,834 tonnes (Provisional)

Of the above, the share of despatches from the cement factories of Cement Corporation of India (CCI) viz. Bokajan (Assam), Mandhar (M.P.), Akaltara (M.P.) was 20,777 tonnes (Provisional) representing 53.50%. It is, therefore, not correct to say that construction works in Assam have come to a halt on account of non-supply of levy cement by the cement factories of Cement Corporation of India.

The shortfall in despatches as against allocation is primarily due to constraints in movement of cement by rail across Farakka. Priority is being accorded to cement despatches to Assam to improve the situation.

Sale of Drugs at Low Price by Public Sector Drug Companies to Private Sector Companies

***309. SHRI BIMALKANTI GHOSH :** Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some public sector drug companies have during the past fifteen months sold their products to some private sector 6 APA producing units at rates lower than that fixed by Government ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor ;

(c) the loss sustained by the public sector undertakings as a result of such sale ; and

(d) whether the drugs sold at lower rates for own consumption of the said 6 APA producers were subsequently re-sold by them at higher prices to other companies ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) (a) to (c) : The prices fixed by the Government under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 are the maxi-

imum sale prices. Depending upon the market situation and their commercial judgement the manufacturers including the Public Sector Undertakings are free to sell bulk drugs and formulations at prices not exceeding the maximum sale prices fixed by the Government. The price fixed for Potassium Penicillin G First Crystals is Rs. 582 per BU. In recent years the demand for Penicillin formulations has been more or less stationery, because of replacement by later generation antibiotics such as ampicillin and amoxicillin. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) and Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL) have been finding it difficult to market Penicillin formulations. In August, 1984, IDPL and HAL agreed to supply Penicillin First Crystals to producers of 6-APA at Rs. 500 per BU, so that their capacity utilisation can go up and imports of Penicillin are avoided. A higher price of Penicillin G First Crystals for 6-APA production would necessitate increase in the "pooled" price for 6-APA and consequently of Ampicillin/Amoxicillin, which would affect the public.

(d) Reports of resale of Penicillin First Crystals procured by one 6-APA producer from HAL have been received. HAL has already asked this producer of 6-APA to refund the difference between the notified price and the concessional prices at which Penicillin First Crystals were supplied to them. Further details are being verified.

Bombay Post Offices in Unauthorised Buildings without Civic Amenities

*315. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Posts and Telegraphs Department has been paying enormously high rents for the buildings used by the Department or Post Offices in the city of Bombay ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some of the Post Offices in Bombay are located in buildings which are unauthorised constructions and have no civic amenities like water supply ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to inquire into all these aspects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Rents of buildings for Post offices in Bombay city cannot be stated to be high, compared to prevailing rates. These buildings are taken on rent without paying any advance or providing loans as is the practice in Bombay. In all these cases landlords are to pay all municipal and other taxes including outgoings.

(b) Department is not aware of Post offices being located in buildings which are unauthorised construction and have no amenities like water supply in Bombay.

(c) No, Sir.

Leh-Delhi Telephone Service.

*316. SHRI P. NAMGYAL Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Leh-Delhi Telephone Service remained out of order most of the time during the last few months ;

(b) whether it is a fact that whenever the Leh-Delhi line is in order the arrangement for telephone operators at Delhi Exchange attending to Leh Channel is not adequate ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to improve the efficiency of the Leh-Delhi telephone service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. The Leh-Delhi telephone circuit functioned with an efficiency of more than 70 per cent during the last few months.

(b) No, Sir. Leh-Delhi circuit is manned round the clock.

(c) In order to improve efficiency of the Leh-Delhi telephone circuit further the circuit is being verified and tested two times a day and is kept under close watch.

Petrol and Diesel Pumps.

*317. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the policy of his Ministry is such that the existing Indian Oil

Corporation Dealers with diesel pump operation will be allowed to go in for petrol pump operations, whereas the existing petrol sellers are not entitled to sell diesel ; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for such a decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Lone MS outlets are meant to take care of demand of two-wheelers, three-wheelers and cars in busy city centres and markets where plying of heavy diesel vehicles poses traffic and other problems. Also, these lone MS outlets are planned on the basis of economic viability.

[Translation]

Achievement of Research and Development Work in Almora, Uttar Pradesh

***318. SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Defence Department is spending a large amount every year on research and development work in "Raksha Krishi Anusandhan Kendra" (Defence Agricultural Research Laboratory), Almora, in Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the main achievements of this Kendra and whether there is any proposal for the exchange of achievements and information with other Government institutes functioning in this area ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) The budget allotment for Defence Agricultural Research Laboratory (DARL) is only Rs. 53.65 lakhs for 1985-86.

(b) DARL has developed varieties of vegetables and maize. One such variety has been accepted by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and large scale field trials are being conducted. Mushroom development and cultivation is being tried out by various Army units and by the locals in the Central Himalayas. DARL has also been working in the fields of animal husbandary, poultry and the use of non-conventional sources of energy. There is a regular interaction between DARL and other State/Central Institutions/Universities working in the field such as

ICAR, Military Farms, Remount Veterinary Corps, State Government Agricultural Departments and Universities.

(c) Question does not arise.

Supply of Kerosene to States

***319. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether each State in the country is supplied kerosene as per demand ;

(b) if so, the quantity of kerosene demanded by each State from January, 1985 to date and the quantity supplied to each State, month-wise ;

(c) the price at which kerosene is sold in each State ; and

(d) what steps have been taken by Government to ensure that poor people in far flung villages get kerosene according to their requirements and at Government fixed rate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) & (b) The kerosene requirement of each State/ Union Territory is assessed by allowing a 5% growth over the allocations made during the corresponding period of previous year on a four-month-block basis. Besides the regular allocations, additional ad hoc releases are also made to meet specific situations like flood, drought, cyclone, shortage of LPG, soft coke etc. A statement showing State-wise month-wise kerosene allocations and sales made during the months of January-July, 1985 is given below.

(c) The Government fixes the basic ceiling selling price of kerosene which varies from Rs. 1821.93 per K.L. to Rs. 1968.73 per KL in different States. The retail price is fixed by the competent local authority by adding freight, local taxes, dealer's commission, etc.

(d) On the basis of market surveys the oil industry has expanded the network of kerosene distributors to about 5,220 locations in the country. Retail distribution is made by the State Govt. through retail dealers located in urban and rural areas. To supply kerosene at a reasonable price in remote and hilly areas, the oil industry has opened Taluka Kerosene Depots.

Statement

Statement referred to in the reply to parts (a) & (b) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 319 due for answer on 13.8.85
kerosene allocations and Sales made to States & Union Territories during the period January to July 1985.

(Figures in tonnes)

Name of State/ Union Territory	Jan. 85		Feb. 85		March 85	
	Allocation	Sales	Allocation	Sales	Allocation	Sales
Andhra Pradesh	38010	38629	39510	38510	33500	34021
Arunachal Pradesh	630	575	630	679	530	712
Andaman & Nicobar	210	114	210	147	110	198
Assam	16070	16400	16070	15149	14650	17732
Bihar	27000	26681	27000	28551	25570	25434
Chandigarh	1370	1390	1370	1410	1310	1310
Dadra & N. Haveli	210	435*	210	477—	110—	311*—
Delhi	15650	15730	15650	15000	13180	13190
Gujarat	49610	49667	51110	50999	45100	45133
Goa, Daman & Diu	1890	1838*	1890	1661	1590	1411
Haryana	10700	10760	10900	10860	9700	9610
Himachal Pradesh	2310	2360	2500	2076	2000	1890
Jammu & Kashmir	5320	5140	5070	4384	3150	3420

Karnataka	28250	27774	28250	26595	25390	24105
Kerala	15750	15830	16250	15803	15000	13362
Madhya Pradesh	23000	23225	25500	24456	22000	22035
Maharashtra	92400	93002	95400	94292	84360	84543
Manipur	1420	1392	1420	1186	1160	1149
Meghalaya	950	1132	950	962	840	868
Mizoram	440	378	440	304	370	326
Nagaland	660	625	660	599	580	638
Orissa	8930	8922	10000	9138	8370	8601
Punjab	19500	19560	18900	19160	19000	19060
Pondicherry	1020	966	1020	1028	890	855
Rajasthan	16360	16410	18360	17880	15000	14670
Sikkim	710	280	710	252	320	257
Tamil Nadu	41850	41581	40850	39148	39070	37102
Tripura	1580	1135	1580	1200	1200	1052
Uttar Pradesh	56000	56740	61500	61090	55000	55110
West Bengal	47500	47349	48000	48097	46000	46612
Lakshadweep	50	N.A.	50	N.A.	60	N.A.

(Figures in tonnes)

Name of State/ U. Territory	April, 85		May, 85		June, 85		July, 85	
	Allocation	Sales	Allocation	Sales	Allocation	Sales	Allocation	Sales (1st-15th)
Andhra Pradesh	32500	34172	32500	31376	33500	32664	34060	13468
Arunachal Pd.	700	750	530	595	530	417	500	232
Andaman & Nicobar	110	188	110	167	110	170	220	106
Assam	15150	16621	13650	15373	13650	14496	14330	7190
Bihar	25570	25919	25070	25280	25070	25253	25990	12166
Chandigarh	1310	1280	1110	1150	1110	1125	1240	465
Dadra & N. Haveli	110	298*	110	296—	110	N.A.	220	N.A.
Delhi	13180	13940	13180	12970	13180	12486	13770	6641
Gujarat	45100	44906	45100	45854	45100	45224	44660	21754
Goa, Daman & Diu	1590	1406*	1590	1410—	1590	1410—	1880	911
Haryana	9700	9960	9170	8760	8670	8368	9090	3674
Himachal Pd.	1780	1860	1830	1770	1680	1800	2100	1426
Jammu & Kashmir	3150	3610	3550	3790	3800	3777	3710	1860
Karnataka	25390	24786	25390	24688	24890	24122	26140	12655
Kerala	14680	13918	14000	14384	13380	13554	14900	7200
Madhya Pd.	22000	21750	20690	20639	20690	18668	19780@	9713

Maharashtra	84160	83469	83160	83124	83160	81408	89530	42069
Manipur	1160	1097	1160	1301	1160	1220	1100	592
Meghalaya	840	987	1000	1094	840	1037	1000	559
Mizoram	370	364	370	324	370	200	250	244
Nagaland	580	636	580	664	580	962	560	308
Orissa	8370	8125	8370	8417	8070	8070	8370	4020
Punjab	18220	18260	18220	18310	18220	18107	21000	8250
Pondicherry	890	788	850	800	890	805	780	338
Rajasthan	15000	14360	14250	13710	13550	13318	14210	6123
Sikkim	320	266	320	271	320	160	280	130
Tamil Nadu	37070	36281	37870	36327	37870	35997	39220	18634
Tripura	1200	1205	1200	1028	1050	833	1200	678
Uttar Pradesh	55000	54910	55000	55210	55000	53323	55000	25718
W. Bengal	46000	47107	45890	46086	46000	45887	44110	22058
Lakshadweep	60	N.A.	60	N.A.	60	N.A.	50	N.A.

N.B. Sales figures are provisional.

@Excluding 2,500 tonnes given in advance for storing

*Including sales made in Daman & Diu.

—Excluding sales made in Daman & Diu.

[English]

Central Investment in industrial sector in Kerala

*320. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total Central investment in the industrial sector in Kerala ;

(b) whether there has been an increase in it during the past three years ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c) The quantum of Central investment in Central Public Sector Enterprises located in Kerala increased from Rs. 542.68 crores in 1981-82 to Rs. 617.53 crores in 1982-83 and further to Rs. 715.11 crores in 1983-84.

Satellite Communication Project in Calcutta

*321. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :
SHRI AMAL DATTA :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of leading trade and industry chambers and a host of industry and trade associations in the city of Calcutta need hundreds of overseas communication links every week ;

(b) if so, whether Government have any plan for a satellite communication project for Calcutta ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The trade and industry in Calcutta does generate a lot of overseas traffic.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal for setting up a Videsh Sanchar Bhavan (VSB) in Calcutta with modern switching facilities to serve as a gateway centre for international telecommunications for the Eastern Region. Efforts are being made to acquire a suitable plot of land for the Bhavan. The scheme forms a part of the

7th Five Year Plan proposals of Overseas Communications Service.

(d) Does not arise.

Production of Naphtha based Urea

*322. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the improved availability of Naphtha, Government, propose to increase production of urea output in existing fertilizer plants ;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard ; and

(c) whether setting up of more naphtha based urea plants is planned ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Naphtha availability has not been a constraint on full production of these plants. Hence, the question does not arise.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The planning for setting up of more naphtha based urea plants is dependent upon finalisation of the 7th Plan and availability of feedstocks including gas.

Agreement with Japanese firm for manufacture of Hi-Tech Phone System

*323. SHRI MANIK REDDY :

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement between Government of India and a Japanese firm for the manufacture of Hi-tech Phone System in the country has recently been concluded ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) An agreement has been signed between Indian Telephone Industries Limited (ITI) and M/s. Kokusai Electric Company Ltd.

of Japan for manufacture of Multi-Access Rural Radio Telephone System (MARR). The proposal envisages manufacture of MARR system for hilly and remote areas. 24 Systems (providing for 600 remote telephones to be connected) will be produced per annum in ITI's Naini unit near Allahabad. The sanctioned cost of the project is Rs. 97 lakhs. The implementation of the project is expected to start this year and completion achieved in 3 years.

The agreement provides for know-how transfer for manufacture of MARR equipment, supply of special purpose machines, test equipments to be used for manufacture of MARR equipment.

Shortage of Petrol and Petroleum Products

*324. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is scarcity of petrol, diesel and other petroleum products in various parts of the country, particularly in Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps being taken to solve the problem and to make these products easily available throughout the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) For easy availability of petroleum products in the country, various measures are being taken. These include :—

(i) Expansion of net-work of retail outlets and dealerships of petroleum products.

(ii) Product pipelines are being planned and constructed.

(iii) Taluka Kerosene Depots (TKDs) are being set-up to ensure availability of kerosene in hilly and far flung areas.

(iv) Storage and road movement capacity is being augmented.

Enforcement of Hire Purchase Act, 1972

3204. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representations have been received for issue of a notification to enforce the Hire Purchase Act, 1972, which has been twice notified to come into force but later revoked during 1972-73 and if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon ; and

(b) the reasons why the Act has not been enforced so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. This Ministry has received certain representations which have urged that either fresh legislation incorporating various recommendations of the Banking Law Committee made in its report on Personal Property Security Law (1977) should be brought forward or, alternatively, the Act may be enforced after making certain amendments. However, in the said report, the Banking Law Committee had proposed certain far-reaching amendments to the Act. The Reserve Bank of India had earlier suggested that pending examination of the entire report of the Banking Law Committee, the Act should not be enforced. The Reserve Bank of India have now finally come to the conclusion against accepting the statutory scheme envisaged by the Banking Law Committee and against amendments of the statutes identified by that Committee (including the Hire-Purchase Act, 1972). In the circumstances, the whole matter is being carefully further examined with a view to finalising the amendments required to be made in the Act before bringing the Act into force.

Setting up of Institution for Safety and Environmental Protection for Oil Industry

3205. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission had decided to set up an Institution for Safety and Environmental Protection covering the entire oil industry ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Oil and Natural Gas Commission has approved, in principle, the need for setting up such an organisation. The Commission has also approved preparation of a feasibility report bringing out the objectives, scope of works, existing facilities in the country etc.

Clearance of Applications of M/s. ITC Ltd., Tata and Modi Group by MRTP Commission.

3206. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of applications cleared by Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission during last six months from top ten companies in India : and

(b) whether any applications from M/s. ITC Ltd., Tata and Modi Group have been cleared ; if so, the details thereof for last six months ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) It is presumed that the reference is to the applications submitted by the top ten industrial houses under Sections 21, 22 and 23 of the MRTP Act, 1969. Such applications are required to be submitted to the Central Government and the MRTP Commission comes into the picture only if any application is referred to them for inquiry by the Central Government. No application was referred, nor any report received from MRTP Commission during the last six months.

(b) Tata and Modi Groups rank among the top ten industrial houses and the position stated above covers them. The same position holds good in respect of M/s. ITC Ltd. also.

Paris Convention on Patents

3207. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the broad features of Paris Convention on Patents and how it varies with

the existing Indian Patents Law ; and

(b) whether Government have taken final decision regarding India's signing this convention ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) The broad features of the Paris Convention for Protection of Industrial Property, in so far as they relate to Patents, are as under :—

1. No discrimination between nationals and others ;
2. Time of 12 months is given to applicant to file his application for Patent in other countries after he files an application in his own country ;
3. Application should be examined in each country without reference to the position in other countries ;
4. There should be an abuse of patent rights to justify revocation or grant of compulsory licence, etc.

The World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), which administers the Paris Convention, is of the opinion that Indian Patent Act, 1970 is fully compatible with the Paris Convention.

The WIPO has been urging the Government of India to accede to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property. No decision has been taken as yet.

Application of Cost Accounting Record Rules for Industries

3208. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that so far only 33 industries have been covered by the Cost Accounting Record Rules whereas 171 industries have been mentioned in the First Schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act for ordering maintenance of Cost Accounting Records under the Companies Act ;

(b) if so, the reasons for which all the industries have not been covered under the Cost Accounting Record Rules ; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that maintenance of Cost Accounting Records has been felt necessary by Government for all enterprises as in United States and other developed countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that 33 industries have so far been covered by Cost Accounting Record Rules under Section 209 (1) (d) of the Companies Act, 1956.

Extension of Cost Accounting Record Rules to industries is a continuing exercise and more industries are being covered by Cost Accounting Record Rules from time to time.

The list of industries mentioned in the First Schedule to the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act is only for the purpose of licensing etc. under the provisions of the said Act and not for maintenance of Cost Accounting Records.

(c) Provisions of Section 209 (1) (d) of the Companies Act do not apply to all enterprises but only to certain classes of companies engaged in production, processing, manufacturing or mining activities as and when notified by the Government.

Setting up of bottling plant in Orissa

3209. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
SHRI B.V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the absence of sufficient bottling capacity for LPG, the production of which is adequate to meet the country's needs it may not be possible to achieve the target of 17.5 lakh new connections this year ;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to remove bottling constraints and set up bottling plants ; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider the desirability of setting up one such Plant in Orissa also so that LPG could also be taken to the remote areas of this backward State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b) Requisite bottling capacity for meeting

the customer enrolment target of 17.5 lakhs in the current year is available being created.

(c) Bottling plants at Cuttack and Balasore in Orissa are being set up under the LPG Marketing Programme Phase III.

Production of 6 APA with Foreign collaboration

3210. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some units in the small sector have been able to produce 6 APA with foreign collaboration or any foreign exchange outflow on account of royalty, import of capital goods etc. ;

(b) whether organised sector units licensed for producing 6-APA, have incurred huge foreign exchange expenditure ; and

(c) if so, the details of such expenditure such as lump sum payments rate for import capital goods ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) One small scale sector unit viz M/s Pharmachem, Bahadurgarh is reported to be in the process of establishing commercial production of 6-APA. The source of know-how of this unit and details of import of capital equipment, if any, are not available.

(b) and (c) Some units in the organised sector have been allowed to import know-how and capital goods for the manufacture of 6 APA.

Redressal of grievances of customers of LPG in Delhi

3211. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the cooking gas dealers in Delhi insist upon the new customers to purchase burner from them despite Government's directives in this regard ;

(b) whether it has also come to the notice of Government that in case the customer does not purchase the burner from them, they harass the customer in many ways and delay the supply of the gas connection ;

(c) whether there is any such machinery where the customer can lodge a complaint, get acknowledgement and get justice ; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Complaints about LPG dealers in Delhi insisting on new customers buying stoves from them before release of a new connection are investigated and suitable action is taken against the defaulting dealers.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. To facilitate prompt action on complaints, customer service cells operate at the local Division Offices of oil companies and customers can lodge complaints there.

Public Call Offices in Himachal Pradesh

3212. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Himachal Pradesh has been divided into a number of Hexagons of 5 Kms. side for the provision of Public Call Offices under Multi-Access Rural Radio System during the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the number and the likely names of the Hexagon villages where Public Call Offices would be provided during this period, District-wise ;

(c) whether any selection of the Hexagons for the purpose has been made for the first year of the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) For provision of Long Distance Public Telephones both by Multi-Access Rural Radio System and by Open-wire Lines, Himachal Pradesh has been divided into a number of 5 Km. side.

(b) 177 Hexagons of Himachal Pradesh are proposed to be provided with telephone facility under MARR Schemes during the Seventh Five Year Plan subject to technical feasibility and availability of funds. The names of the proposed locations are given in the Statement (District-wise) below.

(c) and (d) During the first year of the Seventh Five Year Plan, no LDPT is being provided under MARR Scheme.

Statement

Details of locations in Himachal Pradesh where Long Distance Public Telephone are proposed to be provided under Multi-Access Rural Radio Schemes

Sl. No.	Name of Base Station	Name of District	Names of LDPT Locations
1	2	3	4
1.	Sunder Nagar	Mandi	1. Jaidevi 2. Badu 3. Nihri 4. Sukhiban 5. Chail Chowk 6. Baggi 7. Gohar 8. Rawalsar 9. Bagsaid 10. Bhangretu
2.	Hanedar	Simla	1. Dalash 2. Nithar 3. Kumarsain 4. Baragon 5. Narkanda 6. Bhuti 7. Oddi 8. Jarol 9. Sainj

1	2	3	4
			10. Nagadhar 11. Nankneri 12. Bahli 13. Nirmand 14. Nirath
3.	Dalhousie	Chamba	1. Bakloh 2. Dunera 3. Bathri 4. Surgani 5. Tissa 6. Sundla 7. Salooni 8. Kiari 9. Pukhari 10. Marooned 11. Chakloo
4.	Kiari	Simla	1. Deori-Khaneti 2. Mahasu 3. Rawala Khurd 4. Kot Khai 5. Gumma 6. Gazta 7. Marhog
5.	Theog	Simla	1. Chaila 2. Cheog 3. Deha 4. Parala 5. Phagu 6. Dharashi 7. Sandhu 8. Sarog 9. Dharmpur
6.	Hamirpur	Hamirpur	1. Bhota 2. Nadaun 3. Galore 4. Kangoo 5. Deodh Sidh 6. Bijhri 7. Ladrour 8. Awah Devi 9. Tauni Devi 10. Sujanpur 11. Bhareri 12. Lambloo 13. Tikkar Didwin 14. Bhuranj

1	2	3	4
			15. Jahu
			16. Bhumpal
			17. Dhaneta
7.	Kulu	Kulu	1. Bhunter
			2. Aut
			3. Panarsa
			4. Bajore
			5. Garsa
			6. Raison
			7. Kaisa
			8. Naggar
			9. Katrain
			10. Naguni
8.	Kasauli	Solan	1. Patta
			2. Kalka
			3. Nalagarh
			4. Barotiwai
			5. Jagjit Nagar
			6. Kuthar
			7. Dharampur
			8. Dagshai
			9. Subhatu
			10. Kunihar
			11. Sairi
			12. Arki
			13. Khalag
			14. Jabli
			15. Rajgarh
			16. Sarahan
			17. Darlaghat
			18. Oachghat
			19. Shogi
			20. Mamligh
			21. Rameshar
			22. Charti
9.	Chintpurni	Una	1. Dehra
			2. Haripur
			3. Ranital
			4. Bankhandi
			5. Jawala Mukhi
			6. Dholiara
			7. Mehra Pukha

1	2	3	4
			8. Pragpur 9. Rakkar 10. Bodol There 11. Dada Siba 12. Britu Tipri 13. Kotla 14. Sansarpur Terrace 15. Daulatpur Chowk 16. Gagret 17. Amb 18. Sehlog 19. Bhanjal 20. Behin 21. Mehrioni 22. Jawari 23. Chanaur 24. Lahrog 25. Oel
10.	Dharamsala	Kangra	1. Kangra 2. Shahpur 3. Gaggal 4. Yol 5. Nagrota Bagwan 6. Rait 7. Narpur 8. Deol 9. Nagrota Surian 10. Chachian 11. Dadh 12. Pathiar 13. Rajol 14. Chari 15. Chamiara
11.	Una	Una	1. Nangal 2. Mehatpur 3. Santokhgarh 4. Dalehar 5. Haroli 6. Jogipanga 7. Chowki Minar 8. Pandoga 9. Panjwar

1	2	3	4
			10. Naina Devi
			11. Mehrian
			12. Dehlan
			13. Kungret
			14. Palakwah
12.	Palampur	Kangra	1. Baijnath
			2. Alhilal
			3. Panchrukhi
			4. Bharwana
			5. Thural
			6. Dheera
			7. Timboo
			8. Chadiar
			9. Pahra
			10. Gandhar
			11. Sulah
			12. Chobin
13.	Ghumarwin	Bilaspur	1. Geharwin
			2. Swarghat
			3. Kandrouar
			4. Kuthera
			5. Lehri Sarail
			6. Bilaspur
			7. Jakhala
			8. Namol
			9. Berthin
			10. Jandutta
			11. Hatwar

**Losses in Jagdishpur (Amethi)
Unit of BHEL**

3213. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure and also earnings of each units of BHEL separately in 1983-84 and 1984-85 alongwith the value of total production of each main item ;

(b) whether despite Japanese collaboration, Jagdishpur (Amethi) factory has incurred loss worth crores of rupees during 1984-85 ; and

(c) the total project cost of the Jagdishpur plant, its production, earnings and total expenditure in 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY & COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) Expenditure and earnings of each unit of BHEL during 1983-84 together with the value of production of the main items are indicated in the statements I & II below.

The accounts for the year 1984-85 are

under audit and information relating to 1984-85 will be laid on the table of the House after completion of audit. The project cost of the Jagdishpur plant is Rs. 17.65 crores.

Statement—I

Expenditure & Earnings of BHEL Units

Unit	1983-84	
	Earnings	Expenditure
	(Rs. Crores)	
Bhopal	279.6	267.3
Jhansi	38.3	38.3
Heavy Electrical Equipment Plant, Hardwar	247.7	240.3
Central Foundry Forge Plant, Hardwar	28.0	27.8
Hyderabad	258.8	248.8
Tiruchi Complex	429.1	407.8
Boiler Auxiliary Plant, Ranipet	66.1	59.4
Control Equipment Division, Bangalore	37.5	34.5
Electroporcelain Division, Bangalore	15.0	14.2
Jagdishpur	*	*
Rudrapur	*	*
Goindwal	*	*
Power Group	129.1	117.1

*Under construction.

Statement—II

Unit	Value of finished production
	(Rs. in Lakhs)
Bhopal	
Switchgear	1176.04
Controlgear	1482.79
Transformers	3285.93
Indl & Traction M/C	5166.83
Hydro	6646.43
Thermal	3183.84

Jhansi

Transformers 2351.92

Heavy Electrical Equipment Plant Hardwar

Electrical M/Cs 994.59

Thermal 13061.10

Hydro 3492.86

Central Foundry Forge Plant Hardwar

Castings and forgings 311.57

Tiruchy

Boiler 36185.72

Valves 934.72

Seamless Steel Tubes 463.79

Ranipet

Boiler Auxiliaries 1969.97

Hyderabad

Power Generating Sets 3544.71

Industrial Turbo Sets 1184.15

Pumps and Heaters 2208.24

Compressors 4658.92

Oil Rigs 4936.36

Oil Circuit Breakers 1276.56

Control Equipment Division

Energy Meters 495.07

Control Equipment 1056.18

Electro-Parcelains Division

Insulators and Bushings 1160.84

Power Group

Spares and Services and Turner 11634

[Translation]

Survey for setting up Fertilizer Plants

3214. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey was conducted by the Government for setting up of fertilizer units ;

(b) if so, the names of the places where gas is available and which have been selected for setting up of these fertilizer units ; and

(c) the details of the decision taken by the Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c) With the discovery of oil and gas at Bombay High and on the basis of optimi-

sation studies conducted by an Expert Group, Government decided to set up ten gas based fertilizer projects in a phased manner. Details regarding location, production capacity and the zero date of these plants are given in the statement below.

Statement
New gas-based fertilizer plants

Sl. No.	Location	Production	Scheduled Zero Date/ Mechanical Completion
1.	Thal-Vaishet, Maharashtra	Ammonia : 2X1350 TPD Urea : 3X1500 TPD	Since commissioned.
2.	Hazira, Gujarat	Ammonia : 2X1350 TPD Urea : 4X1100 TPD	Mechanical completion achieved
3.	Vijaipur, (Distt. Guna) Madhya Pradesh	Ammonia : 1350 TPD Urea : 2200 TPD (2X1100)	1-6-1984 (Zero date)
4.	Aonla, Bareilly Distt. Uttar Pradesh.	Ammonia : 1350 TPD Urea : 2200 TPD (2X1100)	1-10-1984 (Zero date)
5.	Jagdishpur, Sultanpur Distt., Uttar Pradesh.	Ammonia : 1350 TPD Urea : 2200 TPD (2X1100)	1-3-1985 (Zero date)
6.	Billopa Village, Sawai Madhopur Distt., Rajasthan	Ammonia : 1350 TPD Urea : 2200 TPD (2X1100)	1-10-1985 (Zero date—expected)
7.	Babralla, Badaun Distt., Uttar Pradesh	Ammonia : 1350 TPD Urea : 2200 TPD (2X1100)	1-12-1985 (Zero date—expected)
8.	Shahjahanpur Distt. Uttar Pradesh	Ammonia : 1350 TPD Urea : 2200 TPD (2X1100)	1-4-1986 (Zero date—expected)

[English]

**Telecommunication programmes for
Seventh Plan**

3215 SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has decided to modify the telecommunications programmes for the Seventh Five Year Plan in

view of the lower outlay approved by the Planning Commission ;

(b) if so, to what extent the telecommunications programmes will be affected due to the shortage of funds ; and

(c) the measures Government are taking to implement the programmes that will be undertaken during the Seventh Five Year Plan with limited resources ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) The final outlay for the telecommunication sector is still under discussion. The extent of modification of the original programmes will depend upon the final allocations.

**Production/Supply of cement by
Cement Corporation of India**

3216. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state : -

(a) the production capacity of the Cement Corporation of India ;

(b) actual production made during the last three years, year-wise details thereof ; and

(c) how much cement has been supplied to different States during the last three years by the Cement Corporation of India, State-wise and year-wise details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :

(a) The present production (installed) capacity of Cement Corporation of India is 27.22 lakh tonnes per annum.

(b) Year Production (In lakh tonnes)

1982-83 19.49

1983-84 21.62

1984-85 21.71

(c) A statement is given below

Statement

*Cement supplied by C.C.I. to Different States in the
years 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85*

	Quantity in thousand tonnes		
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1	2	3	4
Northern Region			
Delhi	105	67	76
Haryana	212	154	143
Himachal Pradesh	80	114	83
Punjab	116	96	67
Rajasthan	29	36	7
Uttar Pradesh	122	48	155
Chandigarh	8	22	18
Western Region			
Gujarat	12	7	9
Madhya Pradesh	255	308	331
Maharashtra	330	313	391
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	122	148	177
Karnataka	89	117	49
Kerala	—	66	127
Tamil Nadu	25	20	27
Pondicherry	—	2	—

	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Eastern Region			
Arunachal Pradesh	5	15	29
Assam	79	235	266
Bihar	9	3	15
Manipur	28	30	61
Meghalaya	—	1	3
Mizoram	7	4	11
Nagaland	39	54	61
Tripura	6	18	17
West Bengal	169	133	50
Orissa	82	69	5
Total	1929	2080	2178

Replacement of Auto-Exchanges at Lucknow, Kanpur, Varanasi, Allahabad and Agra

(c) the number of auto exchanges in each city coming under this category ; and

3218. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(d) the steps taken to replace these exchanges ?

(a) whether most of the Auto Exchanges at Lucknow, Kanpur, Varanasi, Allahabad and Agra have become old and have outlived their prescribed operational period ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(b) if so, whether most of the telephone defects are because of the said auto exchanges ;

(c) The following exchanges are due for replacement having completed their prescribed life :

Name of station	No. of exchange	No. of lines
Lucknow	one	5,500
Kanpur	one	6,000
Varanasi	nil	nil
Allahabad	one	1,400
Agra	one	2,500

(d) Replacement equipment has been allotted for all the four cities.

Establishment of mini-cement plants

3219. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

for establishing mini cement plants in the country and the number of applications pending which were received from Gujarat State with recommendation ; and

(b) since how long these applications are pending and the time by which these are likely to be cleared ?

(a) the number of applications still pending with Government for clearance

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COM-

PANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Six applications for the establishment of mini cement

plants are pending. None of them is for setting up of mini cement plant in the State of Gujarat.

(b) A statement is given below,

Statement

S. No.	Name of the State	Date of receipt of application	When likely to be decided
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	21.6.1983	On receipt of the comments of the Deptt. of Environment.
2.	Uttar Pradesh	21.11.1984	September-October, 1985.
3.	Rajasthan	18.6.1985	On receipt of the comments of the State Government.
4.	Andhra Pradesh	12.7.1985	—do—
5.	Tamil Nadu	5.8.1985	In August, 1985.
6.	Karnataka	5.8.1985	—do—

Merger of Railway Section of Controller of Factory Command, Calcutta with Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna

3220. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in 1979, there was a decision to merge the Railway Section of the Controller of Factory Command, Calcutta with the Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna ; and

(b) if so, the reasons of delay in implementing the decision even after a lapse of six years ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Computerisation in the Ministry of Communications

3221. SHRI M. RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken for the Computerisation in the Ministry of Communications ;

(b) whether the programme of Computerisation will adversely affect the prospects of existing employees and reduce job opportunities to others ; and

(c) the stand taken by the recognised trade unions in the matter of computerisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) In-house computer systems are being established in the four Metropolitan cities of Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras. Directory Enquiry service has been computerised at Hyderabad and Lucknow Telephone Districts.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Computerisation is being introduced after consultation with the recognised Trade Unions.

Orders for LPG Cylinders in Kerala

3222. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala has approached the Union Government for its clearance to oil companies to place their orders for LPG cylinders with the manufacturing units established in Kerala both under the joint sector and the public sector ;

(b) if so, when the Union Government was approached ;

(c) whether the clearance has been given ;

(d) if so, when ;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(f) if no decision has yet been taken, the time by which the decision is expected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On March 15, 1985.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) Orders for supply of cylinders have not been placed by the oil industry on the units in Kerala because no developmental orders have been placed on or executed by them nor had they been approved by the Oil Industry Technical Committee before April, 1985. Placement of orders on these units may be considered by the oil industry when finalising purchases for 1986-87.

Creation of new trades in the Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering

3223. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Expert Classification Committee (ECC) had identified certain trades being performed by other tradesmen and recommended to create seven new trades and to redesignate the existing other tradesmen performing these duties with commensurate pay scales ;

(b) whether in spite of Government's orders issued in May, 1981, and May, 1983 these new trades have not yet been created ; and

(c) if so, the reason of non-implementation of Government's orders and the likely date by which these new trades will be created ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHR. P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The proposal is under active consideration of the Government and is likely to be finalised soon.

Pending Applications for Telephone Connections in the Country

3224. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who have registered themselves for allotment of telephone connections in the country, State-wise, as on 1st May, 1985 ; and

(b) the area or exchange in which the number of pending applications is the largest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The information is given in the statement below.

(b) In Bombay Telephones the number of pending applications is the largest. It is 1,71,056 as on 1-5-1985.

Statement

Sl. No.	Telecom. Circle, serving State and Union Territory	Waiting list on 1-5-1985
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50,409
2.	Bihar	7,226
3.	Gujarat (Serving Daman, Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Silvassa)	88,155
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	7,102
5.	Karnataka	36,894
6.	Kerala (Serving Mahe & Lakshdweep)	57,577

1	2	3
7.	Madhya Pradesh	... 23,531
8.	Maharashtra (Serving Goa)	... 2,45,880
9.	North East (Serving Assam, Tripura, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya & Arunachal Pradesh).	6,835
10.	North West (Serving Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh).	... 51,098
11.	Orissa	... 3,717
12.	Rajasthan	... 23,883
13.	Tamil Nadu (Serving Pondicherry)	... 60,589
14.	Uttar Pradesh	... 31,416
15.	West Bengal	... 30,481
16.	Delhi (Union Territory)	... 1,36,222
Total		8,61,015

Liquidity damages received by canalising agency for import of drugs

3225. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount received by the canalising agency from foreign suppliers as liquidity damages for import of drugs and drug intermediates, year-wise during the last three years ;

(b) whether this amount has been passed on to Government in the drug price equalisation account or to the industry ; and

(c) if so, the details of the name and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Revision of pay scale of Examiners in M.I. Directorate

3226. SHRI H.G. RAMULU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Examiners in M.I. Directorate of Army Headquarters have very remote promotional avenues and very low pay scales ;

(b) whether their cadre has never been reviewed since its inception in 1949 and this has caused stagnation due to their old time pay scales ;

(c) if so, the reasons with full justification for not taking any steps to improve their pay scales and avenues of promotion ;

(d) whether any reference for the revision of pay scales and betterment of career prospects of Examiners has been made to the Fourth Pay Commission or any steps contemplated by Government in this regard ; and

(e) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) No cadre review has taken place since the inception of the service. However, they have been given selection grade as per Government policy.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Proposals for revision of pay scales etc. have been forwarded to the Fourth Pay Commission which include :—

(i) Creation of 3 new posts of Censor Officer in the pay scale of Rs. 700-1300.

(ii) Upgradation of pay scale of Supervisory Examiner (to be designated as Assistant Censor Officer) from Rs. 500-750 to Rs. 650-1200.

- (iii) Revision of pay scale of Examiner from Rs. 425-600 to Rs. 550 800.
- (iv) Revision of pay scale of Assistant-Examiner from Rs. 330-560 to Rs. 425-700.

Oil Industry Safety Certifying Agency

3227. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether all of India's Oil sector certifications are now done by foreign agencies ;

(b) if so, the amount of foreign exchange spent by Government for such certifications during the last three years ;

(c) the names of the foreign agencies which are doing certifications for India ;

(d) the steps taken by Government to develop an oil industry safety certifying agency for India and abroad and the success achieved in the matter so far ; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken in the long run ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Production of drugs without valid industrial approval

3228. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the principal recommendations made by the Inter-Ministerial Working Group set up in 1982 to go into the question of production of drugs without valid industrial approvals and to suggest the possible lines of action to arrest this tendency, and the names of drug companies indulging in the practice ; and

(b) the action taken thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) An Inter-Ministerial Working Group (IMWG) was constituted to go into the question of production of drug formulations with industrial approvals of doubtful validity. The details of these companies are given in the statement below. The IMWG has since submitted its report. It concluded that it would not be expedient to order stoppage of all such formulations. It also suggested selective regularisation of such formulations. The Government have yet to take a final decision on the recommendations of the Working Group.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Company
1	2
1.	M/s. Hindustan Ciba-Geigy Ltd.
2.	M/s. Pfizer Limited
3.	M/s. Burroughs Wellcome & Company (India) Pvt. Ltd.
4.	M/s. Johnson & Johnson of India Ltd.
5.	M/s. Richardson Hindustan Limited
6.	M/s. Smith Kline & French (India) Ltd.
7.	M/s. Boots Co. (India) Ltd.
8.	M/s. Bayer India Ltd.
9.	M/s. Wyeth Laboratories Ltd.
10.	M/s. Sandoz (India) Ltd.
11.	M/s. Alkali & Chemicals Corpn. of India Ltd.
12.	M/s. Roche Products Ltd.
13.	M/s. Cyanamid India Ltd.

1

2

14. M/s. Parke Davis (India) Ltd.
15. M/s. Uni-Chem Laboratories Ltd.
16. M/s. Abbot Laboratories Ltd.
17. M/s. Rallis (India) Ltd.
18. M/s. Standard Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
19. M/s. S.G. Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
20. M/s. Sarabhai Chemicals Ltd.
21. M/s. Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
22. M/s. East India Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
23. M/s. Dabur (Dr. S.K. Burman) Pvt. Ltd.
24. M/s. Synbiotics Ltd.
25. M/s. Behinger Knoll India Ltd.
26. M/s. Zandu Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.
27. M/s. Duphar Intrafran Ltd.
28. M/s. Astra IDL Ltd.
29. M/s. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

Request from Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board for supply of gas from O.N.G.C. for Natural Gas Generating Station

3229. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board has approached the Union Government for a natural gas generating station of 200 MW capacity ;

(b) whether for economical power generation and meeting the power requirement of Andhra Pradesh Oil and Natural Gas Commission can assure a supply of two million cubic metres of gas per day ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board has recently informed this Ministry of its intention to set up gas-based power generation facilities of 200 MW capacity.

(b) and (c) On the basis of the reserves established so far, long-term commitment for supply of gas to the extent of 2 Million Cubic Metres per day cannot be given at this state.

Setting up of petro-chemical complex around Mathura Refinery

3230. SHRI ANAND SINGH :

SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is the policy of Government to set up petro chemical complexes around the refineries ;

(b) if so, whether such a complex is proposed to be set up around Mathura Refinery ; and

(c) if so the details thereof indicating the location and item-wise production capacity to be installed therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Location of such projects is decided on techno-economic considerations.

(b) and (c) A proposal has been under consideration of Government to set up in the Central Public Sector, an Aromatics Project in Saleempur, District Aligarh, (Uttar Pradesh) with the following capacity :

Benzene	:	1.6 lakh TPA
Xylenes	:	2.06 lakh TPA
Ethyl Benzene	:	0.175 lakh TPA

However, on account of constraint of resources in the public sector, alternative ways of implementing the project are being explored.

Issue of gas connections at Tehsil headquarters

3231. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether keeping in view the serious fuel problem Government propose to issue gas connections at every Tehsil headquarters in the country ;

(b) if so, by what time ; and

(c) if not, the remedial measures proposed to be taken to solve the fuel problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (c) Towns (including tehsil headquarters) having a population of 20,000 and more and offering sufficient marketing potential for an economically viable distributorship are being covered by the Oil Industry for opening LPG distributorship in a phased manner, depending upon the availability of LPG, bottling capacity and other infrastructure facilities.

[English]

Shifting of Cross-Bar Exchange Lines from Janpath Exchange to Electronic Exchange at Sena Bhawan

3232. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to convert/shift some of the existing lines from Janpath Cross-Bar exchange to Sena Bhawan Electronic Exchange in the capital;

(b) if so, how many lines are likely to be converted/shifted to Sena Bhawan Electronic Exchange from Janpath Cross-Bar Exchange ; and

(c) by when the said process will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal or plan to transfer any area from Janpath exchange to Sena Bhawan Electronic exchange.

(b) and (c) The question does not arise.

Demand and delivery of Bajaj and Priya Scooters

3233. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is heavy demand of Bajaj and Priya Scooters in the country ;

(b) if so, the number of bookings and delivery upto 30 June, 1985 in the country ;

(c) monthly/quarterly quota fixed for delivery of each dealer ; and

(d) what steps are being taken for early delivery of these scooters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Pending orders for Bajaj and Priya scooters are about 10 lakhs and 16 lakhs respectively. During the last one year, about 2 lakh Bajaj scooters and 52,000 Priya scooters were delivered.

(c) The company has advised that allotment of scooters to dealers is broadly in proportion to the respective bookings.

(d) Bajaj Auto Ltd. is implementing a scheme for substantial expansion of its production capacity. Also Government have licensed sufficient capacity for various makes of two-wheelers. It is expected that availability of scooters will improve in the near future.

Accumulation of cases due to Adjournments

3234. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the main reasons for accumulation of cases in the Courts is taking of frequent adjournments by the Government Counsels; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to direct Government Counsels not to take frequent adjournments and get the cases finalised quickly so as to bring down the number of cases pending in the courts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) and (b) It will not be correct to say that one of the main reasons for accumulation of cases in the courts is taking of frequent adjournments by the Government counsel. The Court has a discretion in the matter of granting adjournments which it has to exercise judiciously in accordance with the relevant laws and rules.

Issue of Letters of Intent and Grant of Industrial Licences

3235. SHRI ASUTOSH LAW : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any marked increase in the issue of letters of intent and grant of industrial licences during the period between July 1984 and June 1985 ;

(b) if so, the number of letters of intent issued and industrial licences granted during the above period as compared to the corresponding period during the past three years ;

(c) the number of letters of intent

issued and industrial licences granted for backward areas and for 100 per cent export oriented units during the period mentioned in (a) and (b) above ; and

(d) the State-wise break-up of (b) and (c) above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The following statements are enclosed :—

- (i) Statement I showing State-wise break-up of letters of intent and industrial licences granted during July '82-June '83, July '83-June '84 and July '84-June '85 is given below.
- (ii) Statement II showing State-wise break-up of letters of intent and industrial licences granted during July '82-June '83, July '83-June '84 and July '84-June '85 for setting up of industries in backward areas is given below.
- (iii) Statement III showing State-wise break-up of letters of intent and industrial licences granted during July '82-June '83, July '83-June '84 and July '84-June '85 against applications for setting up of 100% Export-oriented units (including those to be set up in Export Promotion Zones) is given below.

Statement—I

Statement showing State-wise break-up of Letters of total no of Intent (LOIs) and Industrial Licences (ILs) granted during July '82-June '83-July '83-June '84 and July '84-June '85

State/U.T.	July '82-June '83		July '83-June '84		July '84-June '85	
	LOIs	ILs	LOIs	ILs	LOIs	ILs
1	2		3		4	
1. Andhra Pradesh	73	41	94	52	109	62
2. Andaman & Nicobar	—	—	1	—	2	—
3. Arunachal Pradesh	5	1	4	2	1	4
4. Assam	2	21	7	4	14	11
5. Bihar	34	13	21	30	24	26
6. Chandigarh	1	3	2	1	3	5

1	2	3	4
7. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4 —	3 —	3 1
8. Delhi	9 12	7 19	19 14
9. Goa, Daman & Diu	12 6	10 6	15 8
10. Gujarat	126 79	120 112	144 69
11. Haryana	79 38	52 61	94 41
12. Himachal Pradesh	21 3	21 6	23 15
13. Jammu and Kashmir	6 10	18 5	14 9
14. Karnataka	69 56	78 56	80 50
15. Kerala	37 22	18 15	18 22
16. Lakshdweep Islands	— —	— —	— —
17. Madhya Pradesh	61 20	71 31	86 45
18. Maharashtra	130 127	173 155	231 139
19. Manipur	1 —	— —	1 —
20. Mizoram	— —	— —	— —
21. Meghalaya	4 —	4 —	2 —
22. Nagaland	1 1	2 1	1 2
23. Orissa	42 10	22 16	29 25
24. Pondicherry	4 1	14 5	15 6
25. Punjab	51 59	43 187	41 68
26. Rajasthan	46 16	41 28	53 37
27. Sikkim	1 —	— —	2 2
28. Tamil Nadu	67 52	79 70	116 162
29. Tripura	— —	1 —	— 1
30. Uttar Pradesh	118 57	148 90	176 86
31. West Bengal	37 36	43 90	63 75
32. State not indicated/ More than one State	18 —	13 1	17 —
Total :	1059 684	1110 1043	1386 990

Statement—II

Statement showing State-wise break-up of Letters of Intent (LOIs) and Industrial Licences (ILs) granted during July '82-June '83, July '83-June '84 and July '84-June '85 for setting up of units in backward areas.

State/U.T. State	July '82-June '83		July '83-June '84		July '84-June '85	
	LOI	IL	LOI	IL	LOI	IL
1. Andhra Pradesh	54	17	57	25	67	36
2. Andaman & Nicobar	—	—	1	—	2	—
3. Arunachal Pradesh	5	1	4	2	1	4
4. Assam	2	21	7	4	14	11
5. Bihar	22	4	9	3	9	7
6. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4	—	3	—	3	1
7. Goa, Daman & Diu	12	6	10	6	15	8
8. Gujarat	70	29	64	30	85	34
9. Haryana	51	3	33	14	39	16
10. Himachal Pradesh	20	3	21	6	22	15
11. Jammu & Kashmir	6	10	18	5	14	9
12. Karnataka	35	25	50	23	32	18
13. Kerala	25	14	10	10	12	14
14. Madhya Pradesh	51	13	65	20	75	30
15. Maharashtra	61	18	71	27	95	43
16. Manipur	1	—	—	—	1	—
17. Meghalaya	4	—	4	—	2	—
18. Nagaland	1	1	2	1	1	2
19. Orissa	27	3	6	6	14	4
20. Pondicherry	4	1	14	5	15	6
21. Punjab	27	6	15	19	10	9
22. Rajsathan	39	9	35	13	30	20
23. Sikkim	1	—	—	—	2	2
24. Tamil Nadu	33	24	40	29	53	59
25. Tripura	—	—	1	—	—	1
26. Uttar Pradesh	86	15	107	36	106	47
27. West Bengal	19	6	22	12	30	14
28. State not indicated/ More than one State	16	—	10	—	6	2
Total :	676	229	679	296	755	412

Statement—III

Statement showing State-wise break-up of Letters of Intent (LOIs) and Industrial Licences (ILs) granted during July, 82-June '83, July '83-June '84 and July '84-June, 85 against 100% export oriented applications (including those to be set up in Export Promotion Zones)

State	July '82-June '83		July '83-June '84		July '84 to June '85	
	LOI	IL	LOI	IL	LOI	IL
1. Andhra Pradesh	2	—	6	—	8	—
2. Bihar	4	—	1	2	1	1
3. Chandigarh	—	1	—	1	—	—
4. Delhi	5	—	3	2	3	—
5. Goa, Daman & Diu	1	—	3	2	1	—
6. Gujarat	16	7	8	1	20	4
7. Haryana	6	—	1	2	3	—
8. Himachal Pradesh	—	—	3	1	1	—
9. Karnataka	8	4	6	—	6	2
10. Kerala	2	—	1	—	—	—
11. Madhya Pradesh	—	—	4	—	2	—
12. Maharashtra	14	1	11	2	15	4
13. Orissa	1	1	—	—	1	—
14. Pondicherry	2	—	3	1	—	—
15. Punjab	6	1	3	1	—	—
16. Rajasthan	1	—	1	—	3	—
17. Tamil Nadu	9	—	5	2	10	—
18. Uttar Pradesh	5	—	4	—	6	1
19. West Bengal	2	1	—	1	7	1
Total :	84	16	63	18	87	13

Expansion of Mathura Refinery

3236. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to increase the production capacity of Mathura Refinery is under consideration of the Government ;

(b) if so, whether expansion of the Mathura Refinery is also being considered by the Government ;

(c) if the answer to (a) and (b) above be in affirmative, the details thereof and the time by which the expansion programme is expected to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir.

(c) A proposal to increase the nominal capacity of the refinery from 6.0 MTPA to 7.5 MTPA, for completion during the Seventh Plan period is under consideration. The Seventh Plan is yet to be finalised.

Setting up of Propylene Plant in Mathura

3237. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to set up a Propylene plant in Mathura Refinery is

under consideration of Government ;

(b) if so, the details therefor ; and

(c) when the plant is likely to start production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (c) It is proposed to set up a propylene separation plant based on the feedstock from Mathura Refinery. The details are yet to be worked out.

Lifting of Control on Cement

3238. **SHRI SOM NATH RATH :** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY & COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether production of cement has steadily increased since the introduction of the policy of partial de-control of cement in February 1982 ;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to lift the control on cement ; and

(c) whether there is a need for investigating possibilities for reducing cement costs to consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is, at present, no proposal to lift price and distribution control on levy cement,

(c) The price of levy cement has been fixed on the basis of the detailed examination of the cost structure of the Industry. As regards non-levy cement, it is free from price control.

[Translation]

Violation of Indian Air Space

3239. **SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :** Will the Minister of **DEFENCE** be pleased to state

(a) the number of times other countries violated the India air space during the last six months, indicating the number, country-wise, and details of the action taken each time by the Government ;

(b) how many times and when other countries have transgressed into Indian

territory during the last six months and whether any skirmishes took place in this regard ; if so, the number of persons injured or killed in them ; and

(c) the details of Indian territory which have been disputed by other countries, country-wise and date-wise, and the reasons therefor in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) During the last six months there have been a few cases of violation of our airspace by Pakistani aircraft. All such cases have been taken up with the Government of Pakistan with a view to prevent their recurrence.

(b) There has been no incident of transgression of our territory as such by any country during this period. However, in February, 1985 Pakistani troops made an attempt to dislodge our troops from their positions in the Siachen Glacier area in J & K. This attempt was effectively thwarted by our troops. This resulted in some casualties on both sides.

(c) Pakistan has been treating the territory of J & K, which is an integral part of India, as disputed. Approximately 38000 Sq. Kms. of Indian territory in Ladakh is currently under Chinese occupation. China has also claimed a large part of the territory of Arunchal Pradesh which is an integral part of India. Pakistan has illegally coded to China approximately 4500 Sq. Kms. of Indian territory in Pakistan occupied Kashmir under the so-called Sino-Pak border agreement of 1963. Bangladesh has advanced its claim to 'New Moore Island' which is a part of India.

[English]

Integrated policy for Sugar Machinery Industry in Seventh Plan

3240. **SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN :**
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :

Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether an integrated policy for country's sugar machinery industry has been envisaged in the seventh Plan ;

(b) whether Government have decided to issue more licences for sugar machinery industry during the Seventh Plan period ; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Sugar machinery industry is directly linked with Sugar Industry. Projections have been made of the requirements of sugar during the Seventh Plan period which would necessitate suitable enhancement of the capacity as well as modernisation of sugar machinery in the country.

(b) and (c) Industries falling under Industrial machinery group including "Sugar machinery" have been delicensed by Government, subject to fulfilment of certain conditions, in order to stimulate their growth.

Telecom Services

3241. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the facilities, amenities and resources available in telecommunication services are not fully utilised ; if so the reasons thereof ;

(b) whether Government are aware that mere introduction of new technology or provision of massive funds will not by itself be of help ; and

(c) if so, whether Government are considering as an experiment to hand over one city in each State to private enterprise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. We do recognise that along with introduction of new technology and provision of massive funds which are essential pre-requisites, there is also need for making institutional changes for meeting the large growing demands for telecommunication services.

(c) No, Sir.

Inconvenience to subscribers due to disconnection of Telex Telephones

3242. SHRI SHIVENDRA BHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether instances have been brought to the notice of Government where subscribers were put to harassment and inconvenience due to long periods of disconnection of their telex/telephones due to fault of the P & T Department ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures taken to obviate the recurrence of such instances as well as to compensate the subscribers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) No instances of long periods of disconnection of telex/telephones even after payment of dues in time have come to our notice. Provisions exists in the rules for allowing the following concessions in cases of disconnection due to fault of the Department :

(i) Restoration without reconnection fee.

(ii) Non charging of rental beyond 3 months if restoration is delayed due to departmental reasons.

Shortage of 6-APA

3243. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is shortage of 6-APA in the country ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the canalising agency is neither supplying 6-APA for registrations of April, 1985 nor issuing no objection certificate as per provisions of the import policy ;

(c) the quantity quarter-wise till June, 1985 that has not been supplied by the canalising agency to the actual users ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in the matter to remove this shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS : (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (d) 6-APA is being supplied through the State Trading Corporation (STC), the canalising agency, to the actual users from the stocks of indigenous producers as well as through imports.

STC have reported that as of April-June 1985 quarter, 18.47 MTs 6-APA remained to be supplied to the actual users. This unserviced quantity includes about 8 MT registered for January-March '85 quarter for which documentation was completed by the actual users during April-June '85 quarter. Steps have since been taken to service the balance requirements.

Death of Pilots during Training Period

3244. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

DR. SUDHIR ROY :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the last three years the rate of death of pilots and loss of aircraft during the training period has been steadily increasing ;

(b) the details of the accidents during training, the number of deaths occurred and number of aircraft damaged or lost during the last three years, year-wise ;

(c) the reasons for the same ; and

(d) what steps are being taken to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) There has been a decrease in the loss of aircraft but a marginal increase in the death of pilots during training over the last three years. It would not be in the public interest to disclose further information in this regard.

(c) and (d) The cause of major accidents are relatable to human error, mechanical problems, bird strikes and so on. They are investigated by Courts of Inquiry and remedial action taken wherever required, to avoid a repetition of similar accidents. Based on the recommendations

of the Air Marshal La Fontaine Committee on Flight Safety, the training syllabi of Air and Ground Crew have been revised to improve their skills.

Drugs manufactured by IDPL, Hyderabad

3245. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that at IDPL, Hyderabad, drugs including some important life-saving drugs are manufactured ;

(b) if so, the details of the drugs being manufactured at present and during last three years ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the manufacture of some important life-saving drugs has been discontinued in IDPL ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement containing a list of drugs being manufactured by IDPL, Hyderabad at present and during last three years, is given below.

(c) According to IDPL, they have not discontinued the production of any essential drugs.

Statement

List of drugs being manufactured at present and during last 3 years at IDPL, Hyderabad

1. Acetazolamide
2. Analgin
3. Folic Acid
4. Doxycycline
5. Metronidazole
6. Phenaoetin (82-83) banned w.e.f. 1.5.1982.
7. Paracetamol
8. Phenobarbitone & Phenobarbitone Sodium
9. Piperazine & its salts
10. Phthalyl Sulphathiazole
11. Sulphacyl and Sodium Sulphacyl
12. Sulphadimidine
13. Sulphaguanidine

14. Sulphanilamide
15. Sulphamathazole
16. Methyl dopa
17. Sodium PAS
18. Trimethoprim
19. Vitamin B 1
20. Vitamin B 2
21. Vitamin B 2-5-Phosphate
22. Frusemide
23. Vitamin B 6
24. Chloroquin/ Phosphate
25. Ampicillin Trihydrate.

Shortage of drugs in Bihar

3246. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is severe shortage of drugs in Bihar ;

(b) whether the Drug Controller of Bihar has received a large number of representations from different communities to make drugs available in that state ; and

(c) if so, whether Union Government propose to make adequate drugs available to Drug Controller of Bihar to meet the shortage of drugs in Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c) This Ministry monitors the availability of essential and life saving drugs in the country based on the periodical reports received from the State Drug

Controller, the Zonal Offices of the Central Drugs Control Organisation and public complaints. The latest reports received from the Drug Controller of Bihar indicate inadequate availability of some drugs of particular brand in localised areas of Bihar, excepting Anaesthetic Ether and ATS. Although, equivalent drugs manufactured by other companies are reportedly available, the manufacturers of the concerned drugs have been advised telegraphically to rush stocks to the affected areas. In most of the cases the companies have reportedly done so.

This Ministry is not aware of receipt of any representation by the Drug Controller of Bihar from different communities with regard to non-availability of drugs in the State.

Ships built and orders received for manufacture of ships at Mazagon Dock, Bombay

3247. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of orders received from other countries for the manufacture of ships at Mazagon Dock, Bombay ; and

(b) the total number of ships built during the year 1984-85 and the amount of foreign exchange earned ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Number of orders received from other countries during the last 5 years for the manufacture of Ships at Mazagon Dock, Bombay are as follows :

Year	Orders Received	Value	Countries
1980-81	Three Tugs, Three Launches and Twenty Pontoon for the port Authorities in Aden	Rs. 262 lakhs	Peoples' Democratic Republic of Yemen.
1981-82	Five Barges for the Ministry of Industry Aden.	Rs. 38.25 lakhs	Peoples' Democratic Republic of Yemen.
1982-83	Ten Launches Spares for Ministry of Transport, Mozambique Government.	Rs. 423.60 lakhs Rs. 42.40 lakhs	Mozambique
1983-84	Nil		
1984-85	Nil		

(b) During 1984-85, ten launches were built and delivered to Mozambique Government. Foreign Exchange earned on this account was Rs. 423.60 lakhs.

Domestic Production of 6 APA hit due to Lower Customs Tariff

3248. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the domestic production of 6-APA has been hit due to lower customs tariff on imports ;

(b) whether the landed cost of 6-APA is cheaper than that of indigenous production ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Landed cost of 6-APA imported by STC is cheaper than the price of 6-APA fixed for domestic production, as the costs of inputs are relatively higher in our country.

[Translation]

Setting up of Fertilizer Plants during Seventh Plan

3249. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :
SHRI K. KUNJAMBU :

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of fertilizer plants proposed to be set up during Seventh Five Year Plan and where ;

(b) the criteria adopted while selecting the sites ;

(c) whether priority has been or will be given to the backward areas while selecting these sites ; and

(d) the funds allocated for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c) The number and location of new fertilizer plants, implementation of which will commence during the Seventh Five Year Plan, can be decided only after the Seventh Plan has been finalised. Location of fertilizer plants is decided on the basis of techno-economic considerations, including Government policy on location of industries in backward areas.

(d) The amount of resources available for new fertilizer plants can be known only after the Seventh Plan has been finalised by the Planning Commission.

[English]

Vacation of land occupied by Army in Dimapur

3250. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that even after 1235 acres of land was allotted to Army in Rangapahar area in Dimapur, Army continued to occupy more than 400 acres of land in Dimapur town ;

(b) if so, whether any steps is being taken to vacate the land occupied by the Army ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (c) In accordance with an agreement between Government of Nagaland and the Army, the Government of Nagaland handed over an areas of 1235 acres of land at Rangapahar on 17th October, 1966 in exchange for the promised vacation by the Army of lands occupied by them at Dimapur.

2. The land requirement of the Army at Rangapahar was assessed at 1720 acres at that time. In order to meet the deficiency, the State Government was requested to allot an additional area of 492 acres contiguous to 1235 acres. This area, which on actual measurement, was found to be 542 acre was handed over by the Deputy Commissioner, Kohima to the Army on the 20th March, 1969. The State Government, however, cancelled this allotment in March 1970. After a great deal of persuasion, the State Government agreed in June 1982 to realloot built-up area as on 31.1.1981,

within the allotted area of 542 acres. This area comes to about 200 acres of land. The Army's requirement being 350 acres, the State Government was requested to reconsider their decision in August 1982.

3. Out of 397 acres of land at Dimpur, 107.80 acres is under occupation of the Army, 30 acres by Border Roads Development Board and 45 acres is under occupation of the State Government agencies. The remaining 214.2 acres is under unauthorised occupation of private individuals. The State Government has been informed that it was not possible for the Army to undertake permanent construction of accommodation on the land at Rangapahar, pending the State Government's final agreement to the retention of 350 acres of land. This is to be discussed and settled between the State Government and the Ministry of Defence.

[Translation]

Appointment of Judges from Reserved Quota in Allahabad High Court

3251. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of judges in the Allahabad High Court and its bench at Lucknow, separately ;

(b) whether reservation policy is being adopted in the appointment of judges ;

(c) if so, the number of judges appointed in the Allahabad High Court and its bench at Lucknow under the reservation policy ; and

(d) if no such appointment have been made, the time by which the reserved quota will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) As on 1-8-1985, 46 Judges were in position in the Allahabad High Court. The information about the number of Judges in the Allahabad High Court and its bench at Lucknow separately is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b), (c) and (d) Appointment of Judges are made in terms of the relevant provisions of the Constitution which do not

provide for reservation for any caste or class.

[English]

Vacancies of Judges in Kerala High Court

3252. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any vacancies of judges in the Kerala High Court ;

(b) if so, since when these vacancies have been lying unfilled ; and

(c) when Government are going to fill these vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) There is one vacancy of Additional Judge in the Kerala High Court, at present .

(b) The 3rd August, 1985.

(c) The filling up of the vacancy of Additional Judge in the Kerala High Court is engaging the earnest attention of the Government.

Shortfall in targetted Production of Fertilizers

3253. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the country has registered a shortfall in targetted production of fertilizers during the year 1984-85 ;

(b) if so, what was the target fixed and the production achieved by each fertilizer unit ;

(c) the main reasons for the shortfall ; and

(d) the steps being taken to achieve the target during the year 1985-86

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) No, Sir. The production of fertilizers at 39.17 lakh tonnes of Nitrozen and 12.64 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 has exceeded the annual target of production of 37.5 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen

and 11.25 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 fixed for the year 1984-85.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) Besides installation of additional fertilizer capacity, steps have been initiated to further improve the operations of the existing public sector fertilizer plants through various rehabilitation measures and creation of captive power facilities etc. in order to increase the production of fertilizers.

Pesticides banned in America being dumped in our Country

3254. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some pesticides like Chlordance, Heptachlor, Dieldrin, Aldrin, BHC, Lindane, Dichlorovos, Endosulfan, 2, 4-D, which originated in the United States of America but have been banned in that country, are being dumped in this country ;

(b) whether these pesticides could cause kidney failures, nerves break-down and even cancer ;

(c) whether of all these, the 2, 4-D, which is usually contaminated with Dioxin, is the most lethal chemical ever produced ;

(d) if replies to (a), (b) and (c) above are in affirmative, whether Government will have a rethinking in the matter of their continued import and production in the country ;

(e) if so, the details thereof ; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : (a) to (f) Some of the pesticides, the use of which has been discontinued or permitted under restricted conditions in the U.S.A have been permitted for use in India. The use of any pesticides in India including its import and manufacture, is regulated, inter-alia, under the Insecticides Act, 1968. Before allowing imports and manufacture of pesticides in the country the Registration Committee set up under the Act takes into account all the relevant aspects like efficacy of the pesticide

and its safety to human beings and animals with reference to Indian conditions.

A view on the need to ban a pesticide is taken after fully evaluating whether any adverse effects would be caused by its use under the agro-climatic conditions of this country. Further, if any adverse report is received about any insecticides already registered for imports/manufacture in India, relevant details are obtained and studied with reference to effects of its continued use in the country after which an appropriate decision is taken in regard to permitting continuation of its usage in the country.

As per available information, out of the pesticides mentioned in part (a) of the question, use of BHC and Dieldrin are not permitted in the USA whereas that of Aldrin, Chlordane, Heptachlor and 2,4-D is restricted. The position in respect of Lindane, Endosulfan and Dichlorovos is not readily available. Of these, in India the use of Dieldrin is restricted.

All pesticides are toxic and potential health hazards if indiscriminately or improperly used. As per published information, presence of impurity Dioxin (2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin) as a trace impurity is known in case of 2,4,5-T (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid) and not 2,4-D. The formation of this trace impurity is due to a side reaction in the chemical preparation of 2,4,5-Trichlorophenol, itself a precursor of 2,4,5-T. 2,4,5-T is not approved for registration in India,

Government has recently set up a Committee of Technical Experts to screen the insecticides banned abroad and advise on their continued use in India.

[Translation]

Possibility of finding gas in Damoh District, M.P.

3255. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether preliminary survey of the District Damoh, Madhya Pradesh for locating gas has been carried out ;

(b) if so, whether there is possibility of finding gas there ; and

(c) the policy of the Government to utilise this gas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) So far there are no indications of gas deposits in the area.

[English]

Regular publication of "Sainik Samachar" in all languages

3256. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that "Sainik Samachar" is not being published regularly ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the number of languages in which the Sainik Samachar is brought out ; and

(d) steps contemplated by Government for its regular publication in all languages ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a), (b) and (d) Regular publication of Sainik Samachar has started from 30th June, 1985.

(c) Eleven, Sir.

Revival of Sick Units

3257. SHRI JAI PARKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY & COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the chief executives of major public and private sector undertakings had offered suggestions about rescuing the sick units and revival of loss incurring units ;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) Suggestions have been received from different quarters from time to time for

revival of sick and loss-making industrial units by change of management, restructuring of capital, amalgamation of sick units with healthy units, sale of sick units as running concerns etc. as well as for closure of non-viable sick units, including those in public sector.

(c) To deal with the problem of industrial sickness in the country, Government have issued certain policy guidelines for Central Ministries, State Governments and financial institutions in October, 1981. Salient features of these guidelines were furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 204 on 23.1.1985.

Government are also actively considering enactment of special legislation for establishing a quasi-judicial body to be designated as the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction with powers to consider and suggest suitable measures for rehabilitation of sick industrial units as well as for winding up of non-viable units after considering various aspects of sickness in individual units and alternative possibilities for revival and rehabilitation of such units.

Relief to gas affected population in Bhopal

3258. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the major gaps in the distribution of financial relief and foodgrains to the gas affected population in Bhopal ;

(b) if so, the details of the measures to be taken soon to fill in the gaps ;

(c) the time by which such measures will be initiated ; and

(d) if no remedial measures are to be initiated, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (d) The Government of Madhya Pradesh have undertaken comprehensive measures for relief and rehabilitation on a massive scale to the gas affected population in Bhopal. As regards financial relief, out of 1754 deaths confirmed so far, ex-gratia payment has already been made to 1073

till 1st August, 1985. Concerted efforts are being made to locate the next of kins of the remaining deceased persons so that disbursement of this ex-gratia relief can be effected promptly.

The State Government have also decided to pay Rs. 1500/- each to such gas affected families whose monthly income, on the basis of a survey undertaken by the State Government is reported to be Rs. 500/- or less. While computerisation of the data collected in the survey is still to be completed, so far 8341 such families have already been paid Rs 1500/- per family.

As regards distribution of free food-grains, 6,44,789 family units are being provided with this facility.

Every effort is, therefore, being made by the State Government to ensure prompt disbursal of financial relief and food grains.

[Translation]

Plan for early disposal of pending cases

3259. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

DR. A.K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item appearing in 'Times of India' dated 30 June, 1985 to the effect that Government desire that every case should be decided in the very year of its filing and no case should remain in Court for more than two years and for this purpose about 12 permanent and 200 additional judges (only for 2 years) are being appointed in High Courts because Government think that a judge can deal with 650 cases per year and on the basis of this calculation all the cases will be decided soon ;

(b) if so, complete facts in this regard and the time by when these appointments will be made ; and

(c) the time by which all the cases pending in the Supreme Court will be decided as per the proposed scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) The Government has seen the Press Report.

(b) The sanctioned strength of all the High Courts as on 1-8-1985 is 396 permanent Judges and 32 Additional Judges. Analysis of the workload in High Courts indicates that considerable number of new posts of Judges would be required to be created for disposal of all cases within 2 years. The Chief Ministers and the Chief Justices of the concerned High Courts have been asked to consider the matter keeping in view the availability of court-rooms and residential accommodation, financial constraints, etc., and to send relevant proposals in this regard with a view to attaining the target of disposal of all cases within 2 years.

It is not possible to indicate the time by which the new posts will be created and appointments made thereagainst.

(c) It is proposed to increase the Judge strength of Supreme Court from 18 to 26. It is, however, not possible to indicate the time by which all the cases pending in the Supreme Court will be decided.

Production of Polyester Filament

3260. SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum fixed by Government for the production of polyester filament ;

(b) whether licences have been issued for production of sixty thousand metric tonnes ;

(c) the names of the States where industries for the production of polyester filament have been set up alongwith their capacities separately ;

(d) the capacity of the industries set up in Uttar Pradesh ; and

(e) whether Government propose to liberalise their policy in order to promote the production of polyester filament ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The present consumption of polyester filament

yarn is around 60,000 tonnes per annum. The estimated demand for polyester filament yarn by 1989-90 is 90,000 tonnes/annum.

(b) to (d) The capacity approved so far for production of polyester filament yarn statewide is as follows :

Name of the State	Approved capacity (tonnes/annum)
(i) Gujarat	... 10,777
(ii) Madhya Pradesh	... 2,056
(iii) Maharashtra	... 42,165
(iv) Rajasthan	... 6,960
(v) Tamil Nadu	... 3,500
(vi) Uttar Pradesh	... 1,723
(vii) Assam	... 6,000
	73,181

(e) As per the existing policy the units are permitted to increase their production by 25% of licensed capacity. Steps have been taken to approve further capacity to cover the gap between the estimated demand by 1989-90 and the present approved capacity.

[English]

Increase in strength of Judges in Gauhati High Court

3261. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to increase the strength of judges in the Gauhati High Court to meet the additional demands from many States after filling up the vacancies there ; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The present sanctioned strength of Gauhati High Court is 8 permanent Judges and 1 Additional Judge. It is proposed to create two more posts of permanent Judges in that High Court.

Absorption of surplus workers of Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd.

3262. SHRI INDRAJEET GUPTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the management of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd., have declared over 800 employees as "surplus" to requirements ;

(b) if so how such a situation has arisen in an expanding public sector unit ;

(c) whether the management had earlier given an assurance that surplus workers in the engineering divisions would be absorbed in the Shipbuilding division ; and

(d) whether this assurance will be honoured or the concerned workers will lose their jobs ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) In order to improve its overall performance, GRSE plans to shed certain unprofitable lines of production, particularly in the Engineering Division. This will result in rendering surplus employees in this Division. The exact number is yet to be finalised.

(c) and (d) There is no intention to retrench any workers, provided they can be retained and redeployed.

Crude oil found in exploratory wells in Assam

3263. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether crude oil has been found in two exploratory wells in Assam recently ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) further efforts being made to speed up exploration of oil ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b) Crude oil has been found in two exploratory wells drilled recently in the Tinkhong-Tinali area of Upper Assam.

(c) Exploratory surveys for identification and delineation of further prospects are in progress. A few exploratory locations have also been identified for drilling.

[Translation]

Employees in Delhi Telephones

3264. SHRI R.P. SUMAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees including officers working at present in the telephone department in Delhi and the number of temporary and permanent employees among them, separately ; and

(b) the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes out of them and the number of temporary and permanent employees belonging to SC/ST separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The total number of employees including officers working at present in telephone department in Delhi are 23,518. Out of these, there are 14,445 permanent employees and 9073 temporary employees.

(b) There are 5067 Scheduled Caste and 614 Scheduled Tribe officials out of 23,518 total employees. The number of permanent and temporary employees belonging to SC/ST are as follows :

(i) S.C. employees :

Total	5,067
Temporary	2,492
Permanent	2,575

(ii) S.T. employees

Total	614
Temporary	355
Permanent	259

[English]

Judges belonging to SC/ST in High Courts

3265. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM :
SHRI LALA RAM KEN :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the strength of judges in different High Courts and the Supreme Court in India ; and

(b) how many of them belong to SC and ST classes with details, High Court-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) and (b) The requisite information as on 1-4-1985 in respect of various High Courts is given in the statement below.

In the Supreme Court, as on 1-4-1985, there were 18 Judges, of whom, 1 belonged Scheduled Caste.

Statement

Statement in reply to Parts (a) & (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3265 for answer on 13-8-1985.

(As on 1-4-1985)

Name of the High Court	Total number of judges in position	No. belonging to Scheduled Castes.	No. belonging to Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4
1. Allahabad	51	1	—
2. Andhra Pradesh	20	2	—
3. Bombay	36	1	1
4. Calcutta	36	1	—
5. Delhi	25	—	—
6. Gauhati	7	—	—

1	2	3	4
7. Gujarat	18	—	—
8. Himachal Pradesh	6	—	—
9. Jammu & Kashmir	6	—	—
10. Karnataka	23	1	—
11. Kerala	16	—	—
12. Madhya Pradesh	27	—	—
13. Madras	19	1	—
14. Orissa	10	—	—
15. Patna	32	—	—
16. Punjab & Haryana	17	—	—
17. Rajasthan	14	—	—
18. Sikkim	2	—	—
Total	365	7	1

STD facility between Bangalore-Kolar and Bangalore-Whitefield

3266. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no STD facility available between Bangalore-Kolar and Bangalore-Whitefield ; and

(b) whether in view of the fact that a number of public sector undertakings are located in Kolar District and several industries are there in Whitefield, Government will take steps to provide STD facility between Bangalore-Kolar and Bangalore-Whitefield immediately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) STD facility between Bangalore-Kolar is proposed to be provided during 7th Plan period subject to availability of switching and transmission equipment and building. However it is proposed to provide MSTD facilities to Kolar pending automatization of manual exchange.

(ii) STD facility between Bangalore-Whitefield is proposed to be provided during 1985-86.

Indigenisation of spare parts of Mirage-2000

3267. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mirage-2000 Aircraft can be repaired and overhauled in India and whether the spare parts for this Aircraft have to be imported ; and

(b) whether indigenisation of the spare parts is possible ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) Mirage-2000 aircraft can be repaired in India. Overhaul of these aircraft in India would be possible after the necessary facilities are set up. Spare parts, however, would need to be imported as it would not be cost effective to indigenise their production looking to present requirements.

Fresh collaboration by M/s. Lohia Machines Ltd. with Piaggio of Italy for manufacturing Vespa Scooters

3268. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Foreign Investment Board (FIB) has declared the proposal of Lohia Machines Ltd. to enter into a fresh collaboration with Piaggio of Italy to take up

the manufacture of the new series of 150 cc Vespa Scooters ;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard ; and

(c) by what time this scooter will be available in the market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) The proposal of M/s. Lohia Machines Ltd. to amend their existing agreement with M/s. Piaggio to include manufacture of 150 cc scooters without any additional payments to the foreign collaborator has been approved by the Government.

(c) The company proposes to introduce this scooter as soon as preparatory work for it is completed.

[Translation]

Allotment of L P. Gas Agencies to Adivasis

3269. SHRI M.L. JHIKRAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Adivasi agents are given priority in the allotment of petrol and L.P. gas agencies in the districts predominantly inhabited by Adivasis ;

(b) if so, the number of the adivasi agents in district Mandla in Madhya Pradesh to whom these agencies have been allotted ;

(c) if not, whether these agencies can be transferred in the names of Adivasi agents after taking them from non-Adivasi agents ;

(d) if not, whether Government propose to assist them in the allotment of new agencies in other cities of the district ; and

(e) if so, the necessary action proposed to be taken in this regard alongwith details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) There is an overall reservation of 25% in each year's Marketing Plan of the oil industry for members of the scheduled castes/scheduled tribes. Dealerships for STs with-

in this reservation are located in areas predominantly populated by them.

(b) Two Retail outlet dealerships for Petrol/Diesel at Nainpur and Tikaria in Mandla district have been earmarked for 'ST' candidates. These are in the process of being commissioned.

(c) to (e) Do not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

[English]

Welfare Measures for Ex-Servicemen employed in Ordnance Factories.

3270. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ordnance Factories Board has so far not created any cell exclusively for ex-servicemen of the three forces to take welfare measures for their proper rehabilitation after taking them on employment in different Ordnance Factories.

(b) the reasons for such delay ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that the ex-servicemen do get proper seniority by taking their earlier service period into account, get scope of promotion and accommodation on priority basis for the allotment of quarters wherever available ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Though as per instructions a senior officer is required only to be designated as Liaison officer for dealing with cases of Ex-servicemen and for their proper rehabilitation and there are no formal orders for creation of a Cell, in the Ordnance Factory Board under such an officer a Cell is functioning informally.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Where any special orders are issued whereby Ex-servicemen become eligible to any special consideration in matters of seniority, promotion or accommodation on priority basis for the allotment of quarters by taking their earlier service period into account, the provisions of the special orders are invariably intimated to the Ordnance Factory Board for compliance. Action for compliance with such orders will continue to be taken.

Malpractices in Supply of LPG

3271. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :**

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI :

Will the Minister of **PETROLEUM** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that certain malpractices including supply of under weight gas cylinders are taking place in the supply of cooking gas in all the major cities ; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken to curb these malpractices.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) From time to time Government has been receiving complaints about some unscrupulous distributors indulging in certain malpractices in the supply of cooking gas in some major cities of the country.

(b) Action under the LPG Marketing Discipline Guidelines is taken by the oil companies against erring distributors. This ranges from caution/warning letters, debit for missing equipment to termination of distributorships in serious cases of malpractices.

Installed capacity and production of Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels, Visakhapatnam

3272. **SHRI S.M. BHATTAM :** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY AND COM-**

PANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the installed capacity and production figures alongwith percentage of production achieved in Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels, Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) ever since its inception up-to-date ;

(b) the production targets during the above period and the actual production ;

(c) the net profits or losses annually during the same period ; and

(d) the inflow of orders during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d) Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd. (BHPV) was set up in 1966 to fabricate process plant equipment for fertilizer, petroleum, chemical, petrochemical and allied industries. The installed capacity of BHPV is 23210 tonnes for manufacture of various capital equipment like columns, vessels, heat exchangers, dished ends, structurals, etc. Commercial production started in 1971-72. The production target, actual production, profit/loss and inflow of orders of the Company since 1971-72 are indicated in the statement below.

Statement

Year	Production			Profit (+)/ Loss (-) (Rs. in lakhs)	Inflow of orders (Rs. in lakhs)
	Target (Rs. in lakhs)	Actual (Rs. in lakhs)	% Achieved		
1971-72	227	197	87	(-) 203	870
1972-73	493	496	99	(-) 89	2537
1973-74	989	745	75	(-) 39	2825
1974-75	1200	1296	108	(-) 104	600
1975-76	2355	2163	92	(-) 93	1484
1976-77	2995	2956	99	(-) 66	1788
1977-78	2500	2546	102	(-) 60	1931
1978-79	3000	2224	74	(-) 538	3783
1979-80	2931	3131	107	(+) 33	2396
1980-81	3225	3449	107	(+) 48	3830
1981-82	3455	3298	95	(+) 60	5386
1982-83	4200	4216	100	(+) 107	17025
1983-84	5506	5408	98	(+) 445	6355
1984-85	7500	7259	97	(+) 475	5727
				(Provisional)	

Telecommunication System for New Bombay

3273. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether in October 1983, the Minister of State for Communications had a meeting with City and Industrial Development Corporation (CIDCO) to discuss telecommunication system for New Bombay and the following decisions were taken—

(i) The entire New Bombay would be made a part of the local dialling system of Bombay and (ii) 25,000 telephone lines would be provided in New Bombay by 1985 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for non-implementing these decisions so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The meeting was held, and

(i) An assurance was given to provide necessary help to CIDCO in solving the problems of New Bombay but a final decision was to be taken later after the study of detailed report on the various aspects.

(ii) The demand of 25,000 telephone lines by 1985 was accepted by the Telecom. Board and suitable action was initiated for allotting necessary equipments and cables.

(b) The detailed reports are under finalisation and the various projects are under execution.

[Translation]

Regularisation of Daily Wage Employees in Main Post Offices in Shajapur and Dewas

3274. SHRI BAPULAL MALVIYA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of daily wage employees working in main post offices in Shajapur and Dewas districts of Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) whether a Committee was constituted by the Department in September, 1984 to go into the question of regularising their services ;

(c) if so, whether a report has been prepared by the Committee ;

(d) whether these employees are not receiving the benefits which they would have received, had they been regularised ; and

(e) whether Government propose to regularise their services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The information is not readily available.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) So long as casual employees continue to work in that capacity, they are entitled to daily wages as determined from time to time and a paid accordingly. The benefits of Pay and Allowances, seniority, etc. accrue to them as are applicable to regular Group 'D' staff only after they are absorbed in Group 'D' through the prescribed recruitment test.

(e) Such of the casuals who complete 240 days of service during each of the preceding two years and fulfil all other eligibility conditions become eligible for recruitment in Group 'D'. The recruitment is made through a qualifying test and the select list is drawn up from amongst qualified casuals on the basis of length of service upto the number of vacancies announced. Since EDAs are given first preference, qualified casuals are appointed against vacancies remaining unutilized by qualified EDAs. Thus, casuals are considered for appointment in Group 'D' subject to availability of vacancies.

[English]

Setting up of Switching Units based on Alien Technology without foreign help

3275. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Telephone Industries have proposed that collaboration with CIT-Alcatel, a telecommunication company may be continued for all future switching units based on alien technology ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the technology of CIT-Alcatel is considered to be obsolete by some experts ;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to these proposals ;

(d) whether the centre for Development of Telematics (CDOT) have not so far developed indigenous technology for setting up switching units ; and

(e) since when CDOT has been in existence and when it is likely to be in a position to set up switching units on its own without the help from a foreign company ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The French technology for digital telephone exchanges is being used in France and many other countries of the world.

(d) and (e) CDOT was established in August, 1984 and the development of Electronic Switching Systems is expected to be completed by August, 1987. CDOT is only a Centre for development and therefore will not be setting up or establishing manufacturing units of its own.

Conversion of Allahabad Telephone Exchange into Electronic Telephone Exchange

3276. SHRI AMITABH BACHCHAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to replace the existing outmoded Telephone Exchange in Allahabad by an Electronic Exchange so as to ensure better telephone service to the citizens of that city ;

(b) if so, what steps have been initiated in this regard ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. The existing strowger telephone exchange will be replaced after the expansion of Allahabad-II Civil Lines-Penta

Conta Exchange from 2000 to 3000 lines in the 7th Plan period.

(b) and (c) 3000 lines Penta Conta equipment has been allotted for 1986-87 supply programme of ITI, Bangalore.

Electronic Telephone Instruments

3277. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of total Electronic Telephone Instruments required annually in the country ;

(b) whether Government have decided to set up a factory in the country in collaboration with a foreign country ; and

(c) if so, details of the agreement, such as cost, rate of monthly delivery and validity of the agreement, etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) This has not been assessed.

(b) and (c) Government have issued licences/letters of intent to State Electronic Corporations and private sector companies for the manufacture of Electronic telephones. M/s Siemens, West Germany, M/S ITT-FACE, Italy & M/S Ericsson, Sweden have been identified as the three foreign collaborators from whom the private sector and public sector companies will obtain technology for manufacture of electronic telephones.

Fertilizers plants under construction

3278. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new fertilizer plants under construction in different States ;

(b) the number of plants under construction in Madhya Pradesh ; and

(c) the expected time of the completion of those fertiliser plants ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) There are, at present, 15 new fertilizer plants at different stages of implementation/construction,

(b) One new fertilizer plant is under construction at Vijaipur in Guna District of Madhya Pradesh.

(c) All these new plants including the one under construction in Madhya Pradesh would be completed, in a phased manner, during the Seventh Plan period.

[Translation]

Setting up of Post Offices in desert areas during Seventh Plan

3279. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up Post Offices in all those villages of backward desert areas during the Seventh Five Year Plan whose population was 1,000 or more according to the 1981 census ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Post Offices where found justified as per existing norms for opening are opened in a phased manner depending upon the outlay approved for the purpose by the Planning Commission. It is unlikely that all the villages having a population of 1000 and above may have a post office during the VIIth Five Year Plan due to financial constraints.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Setting up of gas based industries in Tripura

3280. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tripura State Government have sent any proposals for setting up gas based industries in Tripura ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals ; and

(c) what action Union Government have taken so far in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) Govern-

ment of Tripura have submitted a project report for installation of gas turbines at Baramura, Gujarat and Rokhia for generation of power utilising natural gas found in Tripura to the Central Electricity Authority. The Central Electricity Authority were informed that as regards supply of gas from Baramura structure, in addition to the already committed quantity of 40,000 M3 per day of natural gas, Oil and Natural Gas Commission has to drill more wells to assess the gas resources and to produce more gas.

Drilling activities for this purpose can be taken up only if the Ridge Road is completed. Oil & Natural Gas Commission has therefore, requested Tripura Government to expedite construction of the road. At present, Oil & Natural Gas Commission is not in a position to commit supply of gas from Gojalia and Rokhia structures ; efforts are being made to supply gas for these power stations.

Collaboration with CIT-Alcatel for "Switching Units"

3281. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen a news item published in the 'Economic Times' dated 12 July, 1985 under the caption "Switching units—ITI backs Alcatel"—regarding reported proposal of Indian Telephone Industries for collaboration with CIT-Alcatel, a French Company ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ;

(c) the extent to which telephone facilities are expected to be modernised as a result of French technology ;

(d) whether some other countries have also offered their technology for development of telephone industry/communication system in India and if so, the names of those countries together with the details of offer ; and

(e) the country whose offer has been accepted with reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Government are studying the details of the proposal relating to the establishment of the second Main Electronic Switching System Factory.

(c) The local exchange and the trunk automatic exchange equipments to be manufactured will be of digital electronic type and those will improve the working of the local and trunk exchanges ;

(d) and (e) Government have selected 3 foreign companies (French, Belgian and Japanese) for collaboration for transfer of technology for EPABX/EPAX and three foreign companies (German, Swedish and Italian) for transfer of technology for electronic telephone instruments.

Manufacture of LDPE films and black Polythene covers in Small Scale Units

3282. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state ;

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a newsitem captioned 'Small LDPE units to move MRTPC' in Financial Express of 7 July, 1985.

(b) if so, whether Government propose to bring manufacture of LDPE films and black polythene covers exclusively to small scale units ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) At present polyethylene films with thickness less than 0.1 mm except co-extruded films, cross linked polyethylene films and high density high molecular weight films are reserved for manufacture in the small scale sector. There is no proposal to reserve LDPE films and black polyethylene covers exclusively for the small scale sector.

Increase in the price of Life Saving Drugs

3283. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the rate of vitamin 'B' complex capsule by the multinational drug manufacturers like Cynamid, Parke Davis etc.

during 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 respectively ;

(b) during the Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plan periods, how many times the prices of life-saving drugs have been increased by Indian and Multinational drug manufacturers; and

(c) whether any proposal is under consideration to further review the drug prices ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Information to the extent available would be collected in respect of M/s. Cyanamid and Parke-Davis and laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(b) and (c) Manufacturers are not free to increase their prices of price-controlled medicines. Prior approval of the Government is necessary under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 before effecting any increase in prices of such medicines. Price Revision is a continuous process.

Extraction of LPG from Natural Gas

3284. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have plans to extract LPG from natural gas after the HBJ pipeline comes into operation ;

(b) whether this would increase LPG availability to the consumer ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is proposed to extract LPG at Bijaipur and Auraiya along the HBJ pipeline. The availability of LPG from these projects will be of the order of 4.70 lakh Tonnes per annum. This will meet the needs of about 47 lakh new consumers.

Construction of Tunnel from Manali to Lahaul Valley

3285. SHRI SUKH RAM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Lahaul tribal area in Himachal Pradesh remains cut off from rest of the country due to heavy snowfall over the Rohtang Pass, for 6-7 months in a year;

(b) whether keeping in view the human problems and strategic importance of the area, Government propose to construct a tunnel from Manali side connecting Lahaul Valley with the rest of the State ; and

(c) if so, action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) The trafficability of Manali-Leh road via Lahaul-Spiti Valley is restricted on account of the snow-fall and avalanche at Rohtang and other Passes.

(b) and (c) Pre-feasibility studies related to the construction of a tunnel at Rohtang Pass are being conducted by various technical organisations.

Shortage of life saving drug "Persentine in Delhi

3286. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was shortage of a life saving drug "Persentine" in the capital recently ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that this drug is produced by a multinational drug firm and they have cut short the production after the price was reduced recently;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the action taken by Government in that regard ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (d) Reports of inadequate availability of 'Persantin' in the capital have been received in this Ministry. However, equivalent formulations of this drug manufactured by other companies are reportedly available.

Persantin is formulated in this country by M/s. German Remedies. Consequent on substantial reduction in c.i.f. price of imported Dipyradamol, the bulk drug which goes into the production of this formula-

tion, the price of Persantin was reduced. M/s. German Remedies filed a review under the provisions of Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1979 that the revised prices was unremunerative, Government after due consideration have rejected the review application.

New Televised Telephone System

3287. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the fast developing technology in communication, televised telephone system has come into existence ;

(b) whether Government are thinking of doing away with age old underground cable system and replace it by televised telephone system ; and

(c) the time by which televised telephone system will be put in operation in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) Televised Telephone system commonly known as picture phone is still under trials phase even in developed countries. The introduction of this type of telephone requires establishment of a highly expensive and separate broad band network requiring large investments with little added commercial value. Therefore, it is too premature for India to venture on provision of Televised Telephone System, at present.

Sale of Molasses to Kerala

3288. SHRI NARSING RAO SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Karnataka State was considered as a surplus State in rectified spirit/industrial alcohol ;

(b) if so, whether bulk of the molasses was recently sold out/given to Kerala State ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) At the time of Central Molasses Board meeting held on 16.3.85

on the basis of its own estimated demand and availability of alcohol & molasses, the Government of Karnataka had projected as being deficit in both during the current alcohol year 1984-85 (December, 1984 - November, 1985).

(b) No such report is available with the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Bench of Kerala High Court at Trivandrum

3289. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal under their consideration for establishing a bench of Kerala High Court in Trivandrum, the capital of Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Government of Kerala had sent a proposal for establishment of a Bench of the Kerala High Court at Trivandrum in September, 1971. They were addressed in July, 1973 for completing certain statutory consultations. The State Government intimated in April, 1985 that they had taken a decision to go in for the establishment of an Administrative Tribunal at Trivandrum and that a final view on the Trivandrum Bench issue would be taken by them shortly in the context of the decision to establish an Administrative Tribunal at Trivandrum. No further communication has been received from the State Government in this regard.

Setting up of Mini Cooking Gas Plants

3290 SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for setting up mini cooking gas bottling plants ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to set up mini cooking gas bottling plants in some of the States during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ; and

(c) if so, the names of places where mini cooking gas bottling plants are to be set up every year during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (c) No final decision has been taken by the Government about setting up of bottling plants for mini cylinders during the 7th Five Year Plan. The Indian Oil Corporation is considering setting up a mini cylinder bottling plant in the Kumaon region of Uttar Pradesh.

[Translation]

Pending Applications for New Telephone Connections in Madhya Pradesh

3291. SHRI K.N. PRADHAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places in Madhya Pradesh for which applications for new telephone connections are pending indicating the number of such applications ; and

(b) the measures being taken for providing new telephone connections soon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The information is given in the statement below.

(b) The present waiting list is proposed to be cleared progressively during the 7th Plan by expanding existing telephone exchanges and opening new ones, subject to availability of resources.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of place	Waiting list as on 30.6.1985,
1.	Katni	261
2.	Jabalpur	1480
3.	Barwah	14
4.	Burhampur	218
5.	Khandwa	237
6.	Mandsaur	168
7.	Morena	76
8.	Narsinghpur	11
9.	Raigarh	98
10.	Raipur	3099
11.	Mandideep	45
12.	Rajnandgaon	164
13.	Rewa	160
14.	Ja ora	42
15.	Ratlam	125
16.	Sagar	368
17.	Ambikapur	68
18.	Manendragarh	11
19.	Satna	217
20.	Sehore	48
21.	Seoni	97
22.	Shahdol	22
23.	Ujjain	950
24.	Vidisha	40
25.	Dhar	61
26.	Bhilai	217
27.	Durg	289
28.	Gwalior	1372
29.	Morar	225
30.	Guna	53
31.	Hoshangabad	45
32.	Itarsi	88
33.	Bhopal	1391
34.	Bhopal Arera	1621
35.	Bhopal Bairagarh	93
36.	Bilaspur	826
37.	Korba	62
38.	Sakti	12
39.	Damoh	129
40.	Dewas	258
41.	Betul	76
42.	Chindwara	58
43.	Dhamtari	56
44.	Indore	8544

This does not include the places where the waiting list is less than 11.

[English]

Supply of Bombay High Gas

3292. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of gas drawn out annually at Bombay High ;

(b) the cost at which gas is supplied to Government of Maharashtra ; and

(c) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission supply gas at the same price and on the same conditions to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for generation of power ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The production of associated natural gas from Bombay High in the year 1984-85 was 4408 million cubic metres.

(b) Oil and Natural Gas Commission has been billing Maharashtra State Electricity Board at LSHS equivalent price for the gas being supplied to it. Pending final fixation of gas price, MSEB has been asked to pay ONGC at prevailing coal equivalent prices for the gas received by it.

(c) The price of gas at which ONGC will supply gas to the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board for generation of power, subject to availability of gas, will be determined on the basis of final fixation of gas price, which is under consideration of the Government.

Installation of Telephones

3293. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of telephones required by the end of 1985 ;

(b) the actual supply and installation of telephones by the end of 1985 ;

(c) how the gap will be met ; and

(d) the total cost involved for meeting the gap ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The

total number of telephone required by the end of 1985 will be around 41 lakhs.

(b) Actual supply and installation of telephones by end of 1985 will be about 31 lakhs.

(c) This gap of 10 lakhs is proposed to be met in the next five years.

(d) The total cost for meeting this 10 lakhs gap in telephones will be about Rs. 3,000 crores.

Increase in installed capacity of Bassin Road Nala Sopara Waliv and Viror Telephone Exchange

3294. SHRI ANOOP CHAND SHAH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to put Bassein Road, Nala Sopara, Waliv and Viror telephone exchanges under one automatic telephone exchange ;

(b) whether the total installed capacity of these exchanges is only 1680 ; and

(c) if so, the time by which Government will increase this installed capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) (i) Expansion of Bassein Road 840 lines manual exchange to 900 lines MAX-II exchange is planned in 1985-86 subject to receipt of all stores.

(ii) Expansion of Nala Sopara Manual Exchange from 240 lines to 360 lines is planned for 1985-86.

(iii) Expansion of Virar automatic Exchange from 400 to 500 lines is planned for 1987-88.

Memorandum urging change in policy towards "Human Resource Development"

3295. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Federation of Petroleum Workers has submitted a memorandum to Government urging for change in policy towards 'Human resource development' ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) National Federation of Petroleum Workers has submitted a charter containing eight Demands. One of these demands relates to Human Resource Development in Petroleum Industry.

(b) The Federation has suggested appointment of a Bipartite Committee consisting of representatives of Trade Unions and managements in Oil Industry to formulate a 3-year Plan on development of human resources particularly in the field of humanisation of work environment, work systems, work satisfaction and job security in the context of planned development of oil industry.

(c) The demands presented in the charter cover various matters. They have to be viewed in the wider national perspective and, hence, it would be too early to indicate reaction of the Government at this stage.

[Translation]

Recommendations for Industrialisation of Backward Areas of U.P. and Bihar

3296. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Commission was appointed by Government a few years back for the industrialisation of certain backward areas of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar ;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by this Commission ; and

(c) the action taken thereon and the extent to which these were implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) The National Committee on Development of Backward Areas under the Chairmanship of Shri B. Sivaraman, former Member of Planning Commission has submitted, *inter-alia*, a report on Industrial Dispersal

which contains recommendations for industrialisation of Backward areas of the country including Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Copies of the Report have been laid on the Table of the House.

(c) An Inter-Ministerial Committee has been constituted to review and revise the present scheme for industrialisation of backward areas. This Committee will also take into account the recommendations made by the Sivaraman Committee.

[English]

Construction of building for G.P.O at Rajkot

3297. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the main office building of General Post Office at Rajkot was vacated two years ago and now the main office of Rajkot has been shifted to a private building where huge rent is being paid ;

(b) if so, the estimated rent thereof ;

(c) the reason for vacating this main office ; and

(d) whether a building is planned to be constructed at the site of GPO, Rajkot and if so, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Rajkot Head Post Office was shifted from the departmental building to a rented building which was occupied from 18-6-1983 on monthly rental of Rs. 22,000, excluding taxes.

(c) The Post Office had to be shifted from the departmental building to enable its demolition and construction of a new building in its place.

(d) Yes, Sir. Construction of the building has already started on 28-8-1984.

Pending Applications for Telephone Connections in Trichur (Kerala)

3298. SHRI P.A. ANTHONY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for telephone connections pending in Trichur district of Kerala ; and

(b) when it is likely to be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) 7,695 applications are pending for telephone connections on 31st March, 1985 in Trichur (Kerala).

(b) The existing waiting list is likely to be cleared progressively by the end of 7th Plan, subject to availability of resources.

Damage to Telecommunication System due to rain and flood in Orissa

3299. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of damage caused by recent rain and flood to Telecommunication system in Orissa ;

(b) the steps taken to repair the damage ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No serious damage has been caused by recent

rain and flood to Telecommunication Department in Orissa.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise in view of reply at (a) above.

Import and Production of POL

3300. SHRI M. SUBBA REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the quantities of various POL products in our country ;

(b) the quantities of POL products being imported ; and

(c) the chances of exploiting Petroleum and Gas in Andhra Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b) A statement is given below.

(c) Even though gas has been discovered in some structures in Andhra Pradesh further exploration in the area is still going on. The possibilities of utilising the gas when produced are also being examined by ONGC. However, the 7th Five Year Plan programmes, are yet to be finalised.

Statement

(a) Production of Petroleum Products

('000 Tonnes)

Products	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85*
Total Production	31073	32926	33226
1. Light Distillates of which	5313	6134	6316
LPG	406	514	596
Mogas	1797	1937	2144
Naphtha	2986	3578	3471
2. Middle Distillates of which	15626	16873	17224
Kerosene	3393	3528	3348
ATF	1137	1195	1312
HSD	9761	10862	11083
LDO	1121	1081	1253
3. Heavy Ends	10134	9919	9688
of which F.O.	4829	4588	4104
Fuel Oils (Total)	7964	8000	7901
Lube Oils	434	470	414
Bituman	1397	1069	944
Petroleum Coke	149	136	160
From Natural gas			
LPG	169	223	276

*Provisional

Products	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85*
'000 Tonnes			
(b) Imports of Petroleum Products			
Item	1982-83 Qty.	1983-84 Qty.	1984-85 Qty.
1. Light Distillates	178	172	417
2. Naphtha	101	129	290
3. Others	77	43	127
II Middle Distillates	4726	4047	5286
1. ATF	244	169	128
2. SKO	1881	2030	2585
3. HSD	2582	1806	2573
4. LDO	19	42	—
III Heavy Ends	124	109	310
1. Furnace Oil	—	—	175
2. Lubes	105	97	135
3. Waxes	0.3	—	Neg.
4. Others	18.4	12	—
Total	5028	4328	6013

Strike in Cochin Refinery

3301. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was any strike in Cochin Oil Refinery recently ;

(b) the number of employees who took part in the strike ;

(c) the details of their demands ;

(d) the total loss in production caused by the strike ; and

(e) the steps being taken to improve the industrial relations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 436 Workmen.

(c) The strike has been resorted to mainly on alleged violation of promotion policy and man-power for new units and incentive schemes.

(d) There has been no loss of production on account of the strike.

(e) Conciliation meetings are being held by the Chief Labour Commissioner and his officers for a speedy settlement.

Fresh Telephone connection from Janpath Telephone Exchange

3303. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) how many lines from the Janpath Telephone Exchange are lying out of order due to current monsoon in the capital ;

(b) the remedial steps taken by his Ministry to set them right ;

(c) whether due to current monsoon there is any problem in installing fresh telephone connections from the Janpath Telephone Exchange ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Eight hundred forty-one telephones were faulty from Janpath Telephone Exchange due to cable break-down.

(b) Restoration work was done round the clock and all the telephones have been set right.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. There is no problem as such. However, there might be some delay in installing fresh telephone connections due to the priority being given to the maintenance of telephones affected during monsoon.

New telephone connections from Chanakyapuri Telephone Exchange

3304. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new telephone connections sanctioned from the Chanakya-

puri Telephone Exchange during the financial year 1984-85 and upto 31st July, 1985 under each category ;

(b) the date upto which the persons registered for telephone connections in this exchange have been provided telephone connection in the general category as on 31st July, 1985 ; and

(c) the further programme for sanctioning more telephone connections under general category in 1985-86 and the date in the waiting list likely to be covered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The number of new telephones given from Chanakyapuri Telephone Exchange is as under :—

Period	Category		
	OYT	Special	General
1.4.84 to 31.3.85	867	470	1204
1.4.85 to 31.7.85	70	40	83
	—	—	—
Total	937	510	1287

(b) Applicants registered upto 6.9.1983 under General Category have been provided telephone connections as on 31st July, 1985.

(c) It is proposed to provide about 150 connections in General Category during 1985-86. The date likely to be covered is 1st November, 1983.

Cess on Paper

3305. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given up the plan to impose a cess on all types of paper so as to subsidise supplies of white printing paper ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government contemplate to import this paper to meet any shortfall in supplies to the educational sector ; and

(d) if so, the expected landed cost of imported paper (including customs duty)

as compared to the indigenous white paper, per ton ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) A final view has not yet been taken on the paper Industry's proposal to introduce a scheme of cess on production of paper and paper-board for subsidising supplies of white printing paper.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No proposal is at present under consideration of Government to import white printing paper to meet the requirements of the educational sector.

(d) Does not arise.

Use of Plastics in Agriculture

3306. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have by now considered the Reports submitted by the National Committee on the use of Plastics in Agriculture ; and

(b) if so, their reaction to some of the important recommendations made in these Reports, particularly in the Report on plasticulture development centre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) & (b) The National Committee on the use of Plastics in Agriculture (NCPA) submitted the following reports :—

(i) First Report.

(ii) Report of the study group on Plasticulture Development Centre.

(iii) Report on the fruit package.

(iv) Final report.

Major recommendations made in these reports are propagation of use of plastics film in canal lining, drip irrigation, substitution of wooden crates by plastic crates for fruit packages, promotion of plastic pipes for irrigation systems, promotion of green houses for cultivation of high value crops

etc. State Governments, union territories and the concerned Ministries and organisations of the Central Government were asked to formulate "action plan", for implementation of the recommendations.

It has been decided in principle to set up 22 Plasticulture Development centres:

Production/Profits earned by Cement Corporation of India

3307. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Cement Corporation of India attained a record production in 1984-85 ;

(b) if so, the quantity of cement produced by Cement Corporation of India in the above year ; and

(c) the details of the capital expenditure and profit earned by Cement Corporation of India in that year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) & (b) Cement Corporation of India produced 21.71 lakh tonnes of cement during the year 1984-85 which is the maximum production so far achieved by the Corporation.

(c) The required information is given below :—

	(Rs. in crores)
Capital Expenditure incurred	84.18
Profit (Net)	2.04

Production of iodised salt by Hindustan Salts Limited

3308. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of iodised salt by Hindustan Salts Limited during the year 1984-85; plant-wise details thereof ;

(b) whether this production was enough to meet the requirement of iodised salt ; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government to boost its production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINIS-

TRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The total production of iodised salt by Hindustan Salts Ltd. including its subsidiary Sambhar Salts Limited during 1984-85 was as under :

Hindustan Salt Ltd.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.
Kharaghoda	Sambhar Lake
1,16,220 M.T.	64,173 M.T.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Government have now permitted the commercial production of iodised salt by private sector. The Salt Commissioner has already approved the installation of a number of iodisation plants, some of which have commenced production.

Demand for Kerosene

3309. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise quota of kerosene allotted in 1985-86, month-wise ;

(b) the State-wise demand of kerosene during the same period ;

(c) the actual supply made by the Union Government to the States, State-wise and month-wise ;

(d) the names of the States where demand for kerosene increased and the reasons thereof ; and

(e) the steps taken to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (c) The kerosene requirement of States and Union Territories is determined by allowing 5% growth over the allocation made for the corresponding period of the previous year.

A statement giving allocations and supplies of kerosene made to various States/Union Territories from April to July, 1985 is given below.

(d) & (e) Ap like flood, drou alternative fue population, the rising all ove. regular allocations, besides ad-hoc releases, are made in this context.

Statement

Statement showing State-wise month-wise Kerosene allocations and sales made during 1985-86 (April-July).

S.No.	Name of State/Union Territory	April '85		May '85		June '85		July '85	
		Allocation	Sales	Allocation	Sales	Allocation	Sales	Allocation	Sales
(Figures in tonnes)									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32500	34172	32500	31376	33500	32664	34060	N.A.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	700	750	530	595	530	417	500	N.A.
3.	Assam	15150	16621	13650	15373	13650	14496	14330	N.A.
4.	Andaman & Nicobar	110	118	110	167	110	170	220	N.A.
5.	Bihar	25570	25919	25070	25280	25070	25253	25990	N.A.
6.	Chandigarh	1310	1280	1110	1150	1110	1125	1240	N.A.
7.	Dadra & N. Haveli	110	298*	110	296*	110	N.A.	220	N.A.
8.	Delhi	13180	13940	13180	12970	13180	12486	13770	N.A.
9.	Gujarat	45100	44906	45100	45854	45100	45224	44660	N.A.
10.	Goa, Daman & Diu	9590	14006—	1590	1410—	1590	1410—	1880	N.A.
11.	Haryana	9700	9600	9170	8760	8670	8368	9090	N.A.
12.	Himachal Pradesh	1780	1860	1830	1770	1680	1800	2100	N.A.
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	3150	3610	3550	3790	3800	3777	3710	N.A.
14.	Karnataka	25390	24786	25390	24688	24890	24122	26140	N.A.
15.	Kerala	14680	13918	14000	14384	13380	13554	14900	N.A.
16.	Madhya Pradesh	22800	21750	20690	20639	20690	18668	18780@	N.A.

17.	Maharashtra	84160	83469	83160	83124	83160	81408	89530	N.A.
18.	Manipur	1160	1097	1160	1301	1160	1220	1100	N.A.
19.	Meghalaya	840	987	1000	1094	840	1037	1000	N.A.
20.	Mizoram	370	364	370	324	370	200	250	N.A.
21.	Nagaland	580	636	580	664	580	962	560	N.A.
22.	Orissa	8370	8125	8370	8417	8070	8070	8370	N.A.
23.	Punjab	18220	18260	18220	18310	18220	18107	21000	N.A.
24.	Pondicherry	890	788	850	800	890	805	780	N.A.
25.	Rajasthan	15000	14360	14250	13710	13550	13318	14210	N.A.
26.	Sikkim	320	266	320	271	320	160	280	N.A.
27.	Tamil Nadu	37070	36281	37870	36327	37870	35997	39220	N.A.
28.	Tripura	1200	1205	1200	1028	1050	833	1200	N.A.
29.	Uttar Pradesh	55000	54910	55000	55210	55000	53323	55000	N.A.
30.	West Bengal	46000	47107	45890	46086	46000	45887	44110	N.A.
31.	Lakshadweep	60	N.A.	60	N.A.	60	N.A.	50	N.A.

N.B. Sales figures are provisional.

@ This is excluding a quantity of 2,500 tonnes per month given in advance for storing.

* Including sales made in Daman & Diu,

— Excluding sales made in Daman & Diu.

N.A. = Not available.

Appointment of Judges

3310. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state the number of appointments of judges made in the Supreme Court and various High Courts during the period from January, 1985 to July, 1985 to fill up the vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARADWAJ) : From January 1, 1985 to 31st July, 1985, appointments of 16 permanent Judges and Additional Judges in the High Courts were notified. During the same period, appointments of 4 Additional Judges as permanent Judges in the High Courts were also notified.

In the Supreme Court the senior most Judge was appointed as the new Chief Justice of India on 12-7-1985.

Construction of Electronic Telephone Exchange Building at Una (Himachal Pradesh)

3311. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have purchased land for the construction of an Electronic Exchange Building at Una in Himachal Pradesh ;

(b) if so, whether any priority has been given to the construction of the building in this regard, in view of the proposed installation of the Electronic Exchange at this District Headquarters ; and

(c) if so, the estimated cost of the project, the likely period for the construction of the building and the date by which the construction work would start ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 32.47 lakhs. The construction is likely to start by October 1985 and the building is likely to be completed within one year subject to availability of resources.

Introduction of "Secondary Area Switching" concept in the Operation and Management of Telecommunication Facilities

3312. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether decision has been taken to introduce the "Secondary Area Switching" concept in the operation and management of telecom facilities during the current financial year ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the likely date by which it would be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. A decision was taken by the Telecom. Board to reorganise management of Telecom. Circles on the basis of Secondary Switching Area. Necessary orders were issued on 8.4.1985.

(b) The Secondary Switching Area would constitute the basic management/operative unit for the Circle which will be called the Telecom. District. With increase in workload, these Districts will not be bifurcated any further, Instead the management level would change. Depending upon the workload the Telecom. Districts will be headed by a District Engineer, Telecom. District Manager or a General Manager. All the Districts so constituted will form part of the respective territorial Circle.

The Scheme is in the process of being implemented.

Production of yarn for man-made fibres during Seventh Five Year Plan

3313. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the target for the production of various types of yarn for man-made fibres during the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) the particulars of the private and public sector companies which have been issued letters of intent/licences for expansion or installation of new units and their capacity ; and

(c) the reasons why, while granting sanction for the setting up/expansion of

plants in the private sector, Government are not giving preference to the public sector units like Bongaigaon Refinery and the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited in the boosting of production in various types of synthetic fibres and product ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The Seventh Plan targets for production of various synthetic fibres and yarn are yet to be finalised.

(b) The particulars of industrial

licences/letters of intent issued for manufacture of synthetic fibre/yarn for grass roots plant as well as expansion from 1st January 1984 are given in the statement below.

(c) Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. a Govt. of India undertaking were granted an industrial licence for expansion in the capacity from 12,000 to 24,000 tonnes for manufacture of acrylic fibre. Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemical Corporation Ltd. are setting a plant for manufacture of polyester staple fibre for a capacity of 30,000 tonnes/annum.

Statement

Polyester Staple Fibre

Name of the Unit	Location	Capacity (tonnes/annum)
1. M/s. India Polyfibres Ltd., Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	15,000
2. M/s. Orissa Synthetics Ltd., Bhubaneswar	Orissa	15,000
3. M/s. Madhya Pradesh Fibres Ltd., Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	15,000
4. M/s. Reliance Textile Industries Ltd., Bombay	Maharashtra	45,000
5. M/s. Indian Organic Chemicals Ltd., Bombay	Tamil Nadu	Expansion from 12,200 to 30,000

Acrylic Fibre

1. M/s. J.K. Synthetics Ltd., New Delhi	Rajasthan	Expansion from 4,000 to 16,000
2. M/s. Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd., Baroda	Gujarat	Expansion from 12,000 to 24,000

Polyester Filament Yarn

1. M/s. Indian Organic Chemicals Ltd., Bombay	Tamil Nadu	3,500
2. M/s. Assam State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	Assam	6,000

Nylon Filament Yarn

1. M/s. Century Enka Ltd., Poona	Maharashtra	Expansion from 3640 to 6000
2. M/s. J.K. Synthetics Ltd., New Delhi	Rajasthan	Expansion from 5376 to 6000

3.	M/s. Nirlon Synthetic Fibres & Chemicals Ltd.	Maharashtra	Expansion from 5308 to 6000
4.	M/s. Sunflag Nylons Ltd., New Delhi	Kerala	4,000
5.	M/s. Baroda Rayon Corporation Ltd., Bombay	Gujarat	Expansion from 2436 to 6000
6.	M/s. Gujarat Nylons Ltd., Ahmedabad	Gujarat	6,000
7.	M/s. Shree Synthetics Ltd., Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	Expansion from 1740 to 6,000
8.	M/s. Jagatjit Cotton Textile Mills Ltd., New Delhi	Punjab	Expansion from 2,000 to 6,000

Chairman of Public Undertakings

3314. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2173 on 9 April, 1985 regarding non-officials as Chairmen of Public Undertakings and state :

(a) the names of non-official, part-time or whole-time, Chairmen of various public undertakings under the administrative control of his Ministry ;

(b) their remuneration and perks apart from chauffeur driven car and residential accommodation ;

(c) their tenure ;

(d) their professional qualifications and standing in the industry headed by them ; and

(e) the reasons for not laying down specifically that the professional qualification and experience would be essential conditions for appointment as Chairman of an Undertaking ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) The names of non-official part-time Chairmen of the public sector undertakings under the administrative control of the Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers are :

S.No.	Name	Name of the public sector undertaking
1.	Shri Nityananda Dey.	Smith Stainstreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
2.	Shri A.B. Roy Chowdhury.	Bengal Immunity Ltd.
3.	Dr. S.C. Bhattacharjee.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

(b) Their remuneration and perks are according to the orders issued by Government from time to time.

(c) The tenure of the aforesaid part-time Chairmen is for a period of one year or till the holding of Annual General Meeting of the company for the year 1984-85.

(d) The professional qualifications and experience of the aforesaid part-time chairmen are given in the Statement below.

(e) Government have not considered it necessary to lay down any specific qualifications or experience for selection of part-time Chairman.

Statement

- (1) Shri Nityananda Dey : He is M.Com., Professor and Head of the Department of Commerce, Bangabashi College, Calcutta. Presently associated with (a) Associate Member of Banking

Service Recruitment Board (Eastern Region), (b) President of National Forum of Railway Congressmen, Eastern Region, (c) Vice President of Indian National Teachers Congress (West Bengal Unit) and (d) Associated with a large number of Trade Unions.

- (2) Shri A.B. Roy Chowdhury : He retired as a top Executive in I.C.I. Group of companies in April, 1978. In 1979, he took over as Chairman and Chief Executive of M/s Gluconate Ltd. In January, 1982, he joined as Chairman of National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd. and continued for a period of 2 years and 3 months.
- (3) Dr. B.C. Bhattacharjee : He is B.Sc. (Hons.) and B.E. (Mechanical). He attended Advanced Management Programme in Harvard University, U.S.A., and obtained Doctorate of Engineering from John Hopkins University, U.S.A. He has wide range of experience in industrial management in private and public sectors.

Pricing structure of Natural Gas

3315. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided upon the entire pricing structure of natural gas in view of its wider use in the near future to feed the proposed gas-based fertilizer plants and power stations ; and

(b) if so, the board features of its pricing structure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b) The issue of pricing of natural gas all over the country for various uses is under the consideration of Government.

[Translation]

Exploration of oil in Uttar Pradesh

3316. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the names of places in Uttar Pradesh surveyed in connection with the exploration of oil ;

(b) the places out of those where there is possibility of finding oil ; and

(c) the time by which oil exploration work at those places is likely to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Geoscientific surveys have been carried out practically in whole of Uttar Pradesh plains except the area south of Ganga between Mainpuri and Varanasi.

(b) & (c) Based on the available information, the foot hills and terrai belt of Western UP are considered prospective for hydrocarbons. Exploratory work in the area is already going on.

[English]

Electronics System in Telephone Circle at Hyderabad

3317. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an electronic system in Hyderabad Telephone Circle has been introduced recently to know the correct telephone number, address etc. of a telephone subscriber ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether it is functioning satisfactorily ;

(c) if so, whether Government are considering to install such system in other parts of the country and particularly in all the State Capitals ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Computerised Directory Enquiry has been commissioned in Hyderabad Telephone District on 9-7-85.

(b) E.C.I.L. Hyderabad had supplied the equipment and did the installation work. 12 V.D. terminals are provided now to handle Directory enquiry calls. 20 manual positions were existing earlier for this service. Computerised service affords

faster retrieval of required information than by manual method. Procedure for updating of data on day to day basis also is simpler and faster with computerised service.

It is functioning satisfactorily.

(c) Yes, Sir.

- (d) 1. Computer system has been installed at Lucknow.
2. In House computers will be installed at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras.
3. Computer system will also be installed progressively in all state capitals.

Working of Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Units

3318. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the units under Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation at Barauni, Durgapur and Namrup did not work properly due to technical snags for long period during 1984-85 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the action taken to improve the working and the results thereof ; and

(d) the production of each of the above units separately for 1983-84 and 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a), (b) & (d) : The units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited are not operating at a satisfactory level of capacity utilisation due to power problems, deficiency in other utilities, design and equipment problems. The capacity utilisation of the plants during 1983-84 and 1984-85 is given below :

Name of Units	% capacity utilisation	
	1983-84	1984-85
Namrup-I	45	47.9
Namrup-II	40	44.2
Barauni	39	24.97
Durgapur	47	33.1

(c) Some modifications/replacements have been made in the plants and some are under implementation. A major step being taken up is the installation of captive power plants in all the units.

Production of bulk drugs by Small Scale Units

3319. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA. Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the role that is assigned to the small scale units to boost the production of bulk drugs in our country ;

(b) the achievement of the small scale units in the production of bulk drugs during the last two years ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c) Units in the small scale sector are producing a number of bulk drugs. As an encouragement, small scale units are exempted from licensing under the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulations) Act. They are free to manufacture any bulk drug if such manufacture is technically and commercially feasible within the investment limit fixed for small scale units.

Plan to produce bigger Car by Maruti Udyog

3320. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Maruti Udyog, the Indo-Suzuki joint venture and a small car company, is planning to produce bigger car ; and

(b) if so, whether there has been any satisfactory progress in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY & COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Licence quota for Freedom Fighters regarding issue Cooking Gas Cylinders

3321. **SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have fixed licence quota for Freedom Fighters regarding issue of cooking gas cylinders ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the details in regard to those freedom fighters of Bihar who have been issued these licences ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) & (b) According to the existing guidelines 5% of the dealerships in each year's Marketing Plans are earmarked for allotment to Freedom Fighters.

(c) The Oil Industry has so far awarded the following LPG distributorships to the freedom fighters in Bihar :—

S.No.	Name	Location
1.	Shri Ram Kripal Singh Yadav	Patna
2.	Shri Kameswar Prasad Sinha	Muzaffarpur
3.	Shri Diwakar Sharma	Patna

[English]

Participation of foreign oil companies in Oil and Hydro-Carbon Exploration

3322. **SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have offered foreign oil companies larger areas for oil exploration and also to participate in its quest for hydro-carbons ;

(b) if so, which foreign oil companies participated in oil and hydro-carbon exploration in the country earlier ; and

(c) the details of foreign oil companies which have taken keen interest in participating in oil exploration and hydro-carbon exploration activities in the country now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) (a) to (c) In the earlier two rounds of bidding for leasing of areas for: oil exploration and production only one block was awarded to Chevron of USA. No bids have so far been invited for the third round of leasing.

Increase in Defence Aircraft Accidents

3323. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-NAIK :** Will the the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether accidents relating to Defence Air Craft have been increasing of late ;

(b) if so, the extent of such increase and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether sometime back a Committee had submitted a report regarding improvement to be brought about to reduce the incidence of such accidents and if so, what steps have been taken to implement the report of the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) & (b) No, sir. In fact, the accident rate of aircraft in the Indian Air Force has been declining over the last 20 years, although there are minor variations from year to year.

(c) Yes, Sir. A Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Air Marshal DA La Fontaine to investigate the causes of aircraft accidents in the Indian Air Force, which submitted its report in February, 1983. Many of its recommendations have been implemented, and the remaining are under consideration.

Diversification of sources of Defence Supplies

3324. **SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is the policy of Government to diversify the sources of defence supplies ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Equipment requirements of the Defence

Services are met by imports in case the required equipment systems are not available at all or in adequate quantities through indigenous sources. Such imports of equipment systems is made from a number of countries. Orders for imports are placed keeping in view such factors as technical specifications, prices, delivery schedules, credit terms and assurances for transfer of technology where required.

(b) It will not be in the interest of our National security to supply details of imports made from various sources.

Strike by Postal Employees in Surendranagar (Gujarat)

3325. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether after the postal strike in Surendranagar (Gujarat) in 1984, the striking employees have suffered loss of pay for a certain number of days ;

(b) whether they have appealed for clemency and asked for remission ; and

(c) the decision taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Most of the striking employees have represented for clemency and remission of the punishments only in the second week of July, 1985.

(c) The representations are under consideration.

Strike in Bharat Leather Corporation

3326. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers union of the Government owned Bharat Leather Corporation are on strike for the last few months ;

(b) if so, what are the demands of the employees union ; and

(c) what efforts have been made by the Government to end the strike.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) A section of the workers of the Bharat Leather Corporation was on strike since April 26, 1985. However, as a result of a series of meeting held between the representatives of the Union, the Management and Senior Officers of this Department, the strike has since been called off on 5.8.1985.

Development of advanced Weaponry System

3327. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken/proposed to ensure that India does not lag behind other countries in the world in the development of advanced weaponry system ;

(b) what is the present position ; and

(c) the success proposed to be achieved during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Defence Research & Development Organisation (DRDO) is continuously engaged in the design and development of weapons and equipment based on the operational requirements defined by three Services and to help in their indigenous production.

(b) The present R&D activities of Defence Research & Development Organisation are lighted in Chapter VIII of the Annual Report of the Ministry of Defence, 1984-85.

(c) A large number of sophisticated advanced weapon systems have been proposed to be undertaken for development during the Seventh Plan period to meet the Services requirements of 1990s to a large extent.

Applicants seeking collaboration with Foreign Companies

3328. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of applicants have approached Government for having collaboration with foreign companies ;

(b) if so, the details of such applicants ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) & (c) The details of applicants are not revealed as a matter of policy.

Their applications are under active consideration of the Government.

Refund of T.V. Licence Fees

3329. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some people paid T.V. licence fees for 1985 and 1986 to avoid problems ;

(b) whether Government have since withdrawn the licence fee ;

(c) whether P & T authorities will refund the licence fee ; and

(d) if so, when Government would like to take a decision in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes Sir. In some cases advance Licence Fees was paid for more than one year. In such cases licences were valid upto 1986 or onwards.

(b) T.V. Sets were delicensed with effect from 17.3.1985.

(c) Licence Fee paid for 1986 or onwards will be refunded.

(d) Orders for refund in cases covered under (c) above have already been issued. The case for refund of balance fees but for 1985 is separately under consideration.

Poaching by Foreign Fishing Trawlers

3330. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign fishing trawlers apprehended in the territorial

waters of India for poaching during the last three years ;

(b) the number of patrol boats operating to counteract this ; and

(c) the number of such boats planned to be installed ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) A total of 28 foreign trawlers were apprehended for poaching and related violations of the law in our Maritime zones in the last three years.

(b) 12 Patrol boats of different types.

(c) The Perspective Plan envisages 66 patrol boats of different types.

LPG Connections given in Delhi

3331. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of new L.P.G. connections given in Delhi from January 1984 till March, 1985 by (i) Bharat Petroleum and (ii) Hindustan Petroleum respectively ; and

(b) the details of the new connections that will be given in 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The total number of new connections of LPG given in Delhi from January, 1984 till March, 1985, by Bharat Petroleum Corporation and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation is 42,856 and 21,570 respectively.

(b) Bharat Petroleum Corporation and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation propose to release 13,000 and 20,000 new LPG connections respectively in Delhi during 1985-86.

Digital and Electronic Telephone System in Gujarat

3332. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to phase out existing cross bar and strowger telephone exchanges, replacing them by digital and electronic system in Gujarat ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) & (c) The existing Crossbar and strowger telephone exchanges will be replaced as and when the exchange equipments complete their useful life.

Indigenous Manufacture of Valves Regulators

3333. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether for the past many years, valves regulators used for the LPG connections were indigenously manufactured mainly at Bombay, Surat and Hyderabad ;

(b) if so, whether on the advice of Hindustan Petroleum, Bharat Petroleum and Indian Oil Corporations, technology for these regulators and valves is sought to be imported from foreign countries ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to review this new policy and adhere to their earlier decision to rely exclusively on the indigenous regulators and valves for LPG connections ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The oil industry's requirements of valves and regulators are proposed to be met from 1986-87, through indigenous production based on imported technologies.

Quarters for Defence Civilians at Ranikhet

3334. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether defence civilians (except MES) at Ranikhet have been provided with Government quarters ;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to construct quarters for these defence civilians ; and

(c) the time by which these quarters will be constructed ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (c) Defence civilians are not entitled to Government accommodation as a service condition. However, 89 out of a total of 556 defence civilians have been provided married accommodation at Ranikhet out of defence pool. At present there is no proposal to construct quarters for defence civilians at Ranikhet.

[Translation]

Mahajan Firing Range

3335. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an area comprising of 34 villages in Bikaner district has been earmarked for Mahajan Firing Range ;

(b) whether any amount has been spent on any new construction work on this Range ; and

(c) the area of Khatedari land belonging to farmers as also the number of pucca and kachcha houses falling under this Firing Range area and the amount of compensation worked out therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) (i) There are 322017 bighas of private land spread over 34 villages under acquisition in Bikaner District.

(ii) The number of structures are as under :—

(a) Number of pucca houses—61

(b) Number of Kachcha houses —4152

(c) Jhonpries —291

(iii) The amount of estimated compensation in respect of private land to be acquired is Rs. 12,07,56,525/-. The cost of pucca and Kachcha houses has been estimated at Rs. 2,16,61,000/-. Actual compensation to be paid would, however, be known only after an award is passed by the Collector,

Non-lifting of Levy Cement by States

3336. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large quantity of levy cement allotted to States is lying in the various cement factories due to non-lifting of this cement by the respective States ; and

(b) if so, the total quantity of such cement which has not been lifted and the necessary steps being taken to ensure that allottees lift the cement in time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI A R I F MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) & (b) Except for some States like Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal where there are temporary constraints in lifting the cement allocated, generally, in other States cement is being lifted as per release orders issued against the allocations. Cement not lifted by the State Government authorities do not physically remain with the cement factories as cement under levy category is moved by cement factories to other consignees holding valid release orders or despatched as non-levy for the time being, to be made good subsequently. Therefore, it is difficult to quantify non-lifting of levy cement by the State Governments/Union Territories. In order to avoid slackness on the part of Govt. consignees in lifting cement, it has been decided that requests for revalidation of release orders will be agreed to only if there is adequate justification.

[English]

Frequent changes in Delhi's New Telephone Directory

3337. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of changes in Delhi telephone numbers made upto 30th June, 1985 (i) on administrative/technical grounds (ii) on subscriber's request due to shifting and (iii) new connections in each area/zone after the publication of the Delhi Telephone

Directory issued this year which stood corrected up to 30th June, 1984 ;

(b) the reasons making so many and so frequent changes by the Department in various exchanges ;

(c) the extent to which the above changes have helped the Department to earn more when calls to 197 telephone enquiry are metered ; and

(d) whether Government propose to un-meter the enquiry 197 to help the public ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The number of changes in the directory entries for Delhi telephone numbers upto May, 1985 after publication of the Delhi Telephone Directory, 1984 corrected upto 30th June, 1984 are given below :—

- (i) On administrative/technical grounds 37,000 nearly.
- (ii) On subscribers' requests due to shifting. { 51,000 nearly.
- (iii) New connections
The information for each area/zone is not maintained separately.

(b) The reasons are replacement of old exchanges, expansion of the existing ones, and installation of new exchanges. These changes are also necessary due to transfer of the areas from one exchange to another to give relief to nearby exchanges.

(c) The '197' telephone enquiry service is primarily meant for giving information to the subscribers about the changes in telephone numbers. The changes due to the area transfer and other technical reasons are published in leading local newspapers, and directory supplements are also issued. The '197' service is not earning a net revenue to the Department.

Information about numbers changed due to area transfers between different telephone exchanges is also furnished on "171"—changed-number service.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration.

[Translation]

Expenditure incurred by Officers of N.S.I.C. on foreign visits

3338. **SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state the number of officers of National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) who went abroad on official tour during the last three years together with the names of countries visited, the purpose of the visit in each case and the benefit accrued to the Corporation from the visit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : Details regarding foreign visits of the Officers of National Small Industries Corporation who went abroad on official tours along with the purpose of visit during the last three years i.e. 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 as given in the Annexure A, B and C are laid on the table. The benefits accrued to the Corporation as given in Annexure D. (Placed in Library—Please see No. L.T—1336/85)

[English]

Rate of Industrial Growth

3339. **PROF. P.J. KURIEN :** Will the

Minister of **INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rate of industrial growth had declined after the seventies compared to fifties and sixties ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) what steps have been taken to increase the growth rate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) A Statement giving CSO Index of Industrial Production and growth rates for the period 1951-84 is given below.

(b) Fluctuations in growth rates are occasioned by various factors like production in the base year, capacity utilisation, public investments, availability of raw materials, state of infrastructure, industrial relations, short term imbalances between demand and supply, international environment, etc.

(c) The Government have been taking several measures to stimulate industrial production through appropriate changes in industrial, licensing and import policies, as well as through monetary and fiscal measures and improvement in infrastructure.

Statement
Index of Industrial Production and their Growth Rates from 1951 to 1984

Base : 1951=100				Base : 1960=100				Base : 1970=100			
Year	Index	Growth rate	Year	Index	Growth rate	Year	Index	Growth rate	Year	Index	Growth rate
1951	100.0	0.0	1960	100.0	0.0	1970	100.0	0.0	1981	164.7	9.3
1952	103.6	3.6	1961	109.2	9.2	1971	104.4	4.4	1982	172.1	4.5
1953	105.6	1.9	1962	119.8	9.7	1972	110.6	5.9	1983	179.9	4.5
1954	112.9	6.9	1963	129.7	8.3	1973	111.1	0.5	1984	191.6	6.5
1955	122.4	8.4	1964	140.8	8.6	1974	113.1	1.8			
1956	132.6	8.3	1965	153.8	9.2	1975	119.2	5.4			
1957	137.3	3.5	1966	153.2	(--) 0.4	1976	132.3	11.0			
1958	139.7	1.7	1967	152.6	(--) 0.4	1977	138.4	4.6			
1959	152.1	8.9	1968	163.0	6.8	1978	148.7	7.4			
1960	199.7	11.6	1969	175.3	7.5	1979	149.6	0.6			
			1970	184.3	5.1	1980	150.7	0.7			

Source : C.S.O.

Delay in Delivery of Mail in Kerala

3340. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that delivery of mail is delayed in Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. However, in June 1985 there had been some delay in the delivery of mail in certain areas of the State lasting about a week due to one day strike by R.M.S. employees on 6-6-85. The position is normal now.

(b) Whenever complaints regarding delay in delivery are received, these are promptly enquired into and remedial action taken to avoid recurrence.

Supply of Kerosene to West Bengal

3341. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the dealers and agents of Kerosene distributors in West Bengal have demanded an immediate ad-hoc release of one lakh Kilolitres per month to the State to ease the prevailing shortage ;

(b) if so, whether Government have since released kerosene as demanded ;

(c) if so, when ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (d) No requests from the dealers and agents of kerosene distributors in West Bengal have been received for ad-hoc release of one lakh kilolitres of kerosene. However, requests about additional allocation have been received from the Government of West Bengal from time to time, and releases of kerosene to the State from January to July, 1985, have been made as under :—

(Figures in tonnes)

Month	Original allocation	Ad-hoc releases	Total allocation
Jan., 85	45,150	2,350	47,500
Feb., 85	45,150	2,850	48,000
March, 85	43,890	2,110	46,000
April, 85	43,890	2,110	46,000
May, 85	43,890	2,000	45,890
June, 85	43,890	2,110	46,000
July, 85	42,110	2,000	44,110

Workers on Hourly Basis in Posts and Telegraphs Department

3342. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has been appointing workers on hourly basis in some of its offices ;

(b) if so, which are such offices ; and

(c) since when these workers have been

appointed and what is their monthly average income ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Department of Telecom. and Department of Posts under the Ministry of Communications are at present employing candidates on hourly basis in the cadres of Telephone operators, Telegraph Asstt.,

Telecom. Office Asstt., Telegraphists, Technicians Postal Asstt. and sorting Asstt., for different Telephone Exchanges, Telegraph offices, Post offices, RMS and other Administrative offices.

(c) They were employed since 1982.

They are given work generally for not more than 8 hours in a day and are paid at Rs. 2.75 per hour. Average monthly income cannot be correctly told as they are paid on the basis of number of hours served in a day ; since the number of hours of employment may vary depending upon the traffic requirement no average monthly income can be computed.

Waiting List for LPG Connections

3343. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons on waiting list for the allotment of LPG connection as on 31 March, 1985 State-wise ;

(b) the number of persons allotted LPG connection every year, their number during the last three years, year-wise ; State-wise ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the waiting list is increasing year after year ; and

(d) when there is no scarcity of gas in the country, the reasons for not meeting the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The number of persons on the waiting list as on 31st March, 1985 is given in the Statement below.

(b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The release of connections to persons on the waiting list is made under the annual enrolment programme of the oil industry. This programme takes into account the increase in indigenous production of LPG as well as augmentation of

bottling capacity and other infrastructure facilities.

Statement

States : Number of Persons on the Waiting list (as on 31.3.1985) :

1. Andhra Pradesh	2,68,128
2. Assam	5,707
3. Bihar	48,294
4. Gujarat	5,35,327
5. Haryana	1,55,008
6. Rajasthan	1,38,409
7. J&K	37,250
8. Himachal Pradesh	10,927
9. Karnataka	78,617
10. Kerala	29,163
11. Madhya Pradesh	2,28,972
12. Orissa	24,871
13. Maharashtra	8,77,061
14. Punjab	2,14,476
15. Tamil Nadu	1,00,655
16. Uttar Pradesh	6,08,274
17. West Bengal	67,217
18. Manipur	650
19. Tripura	NIL
20. Meghalaya	360
21. Sikkim	Nil
22. Nagaland	809

Union Territories :

23. Chandigarh	61,859
24. Delhi	4,96,978
25. Goa, Daman & Diu	34,031
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	600
27. Pondicherry	102

Total 40,23,745

Supply of gas to Uran Gas Turbine Power Station

3344. SHRI BALA SAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether supply of gas to Uran Gas Turbine Power Station has been curtailed

and diverted to KRIBHCO Fertilizers in Gujarat ;

(b) if so, the cut in supply of gas imposed ;

(c) whether the State Government is installing four units at Uran as extension of the existing station and this will require adequate supply of gas ; and

(d) if so, whether this requirement has been quantified and whether the Union Government would make sure that these four units will not be starved of gas supply ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b) Oil and Natural Gas Commission has been supplying surplus associated natural gas from Bombay High to Maharashtra State Electricity Board Uran gas turbine power station, purely on a fall-back basis, after meeting the needs of the regular users of gas in the priority sector, viz., fertilizers. With the increase in offtake of gas by the regular users, the availability of surplus associated gas for supply to fall-back users has been going down. ONGC is giving priority to Maharashtra State Electricity Board over all other fall-back consumers. The supply of gas to Uran power station is not affected on account of supply of gas proposed to KRIBHCO fertilizer unit, which is located at Hazira in Gujarat, and which will get gas through a separate pipeline from Bombay High.

(c) and (d) MSEB has proposed to install 4 X 108 MW turbines under phase II, for which it had requested Ministry of Petroleum to supply 2.44 million cubic metres per day of gas. Ministry of Petroleum has agreed to supply 1.84 MMCMD of gas for this, purely on a fall-back basis and subject to availability of surplus associated natural gas, after meeting the needs of priority users, and also 0.21 million tonnes per annum of LSHS on a regular basis, as a very special case.

[*Translation*]

Improvement in Telephone System

3345. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether talks are being held with U.S.A. in regard to bringing about improvement in telephone system ;

(b) whether any decision has been taken in this connection so far ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the action being taken to bring about improvement in the telephone system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) & (c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Availability of Copies of Supreme Court Judgements

3346. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Constitution bench of the Supreme Court had delivered a judgement on the Government employees' right to be heard in actions taken against them ;

(b) if so, the gist thereof,

(c) whether the copies of the judgement are not available to the public ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) By their judgement dated 11th July, 1985 in Civil Appeals Nos. 6814 of 1983, 3484 of 1982, etc., the Supreme Court has clarified the correct parameters of the constitutional protection granted to the Government servants under article 311 (2) in the matter of dismissal, removal or reduction in rank. The judgement does not alter the established law of holding inquiries as a general rule in which charges are framed against a delinquent Government servant and he is afforded a reasonable opportunity to defend himself. Clauses (a), (b) and (c) of the second proviso to article 311 (2) have themselves laid down the exceptional situations wherein the requirement of holding an enquiry is dispensed with. These clauses read as follows :—

(a) where a person is dismissed or removed or reduced in rank on the ground of conduct which has led to his conviction on a criminal charge ; or

(b) where the authority empowered to dismiss or remove a person or to reduce him in rank is satisfied that for some reason, to be recorded by that authority in writing it is not reasonably practicable to hold such inquiry ; or

(c) where the President or the Governor, as the case may be, is satisfied that in the interest of the security of the State it is not expedient to hold such inquiry. In its earlier decision in Divisional Personnel Officer, Southern Railways and another Vs. T.R. Challappan (AIR 1975 S.C. 2216), the Supreme Court while considering a rule similar to clause (a) of the second proviso to article 311 (2) held that removal from service of a railway employee without giving a hearing prior to imposition of penalty was bad. The Court did so by materially replying upon the expression "consider" in the relevant rule. By its latest judgement, the Supreme Court has over-ruled the view in Challappan's case whose soundness had even otherwise been doubted from the very beginning. In the context of the Constituent Assembly Debates and other relevant material, the Court came to the conclusion that the second proviso to article 311 (2) is based on public policy and is in public interest, in keeping with the intention of the Constitution-makers. The exclusion of inquiry in exceptional cases of the nature covered by clauses (a), (b) and (c) of the said proviso was thus held justified. The judgement also does not take away the right of an aggrieved Government servant to invoke the departmental remedies and seek judicial review in appropriate cases.

(c) Copies of the judgment are available and can be obtained from the Copying Agency of the Supreme Court. The judgment will also be published in various law reports in due course.

(d) Does not arise.

Encroachments on Defence Land

3347. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there are encroachments on the Army Cantonments land and Air Force stations in the country ; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to remove these encroachments.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Officers at the Field level have been designated as Estate Officers under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971. As and when any encroachment on Defence land comes to their notice, action is taken by them for its removal under the Act *ibid*.

Expansion Programme to meet the increase demand of Petroleum Products

3348. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the expansion programme to meet the increased demand of petroleum products has been undertaken ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the estimated cost of these projects and the time of their completion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (c) Government propose to expand/debottle-neck a few refineries during 7th plan period to increase processing of on-shore crude. The details will be known after the 7th plan is finalised.

Agreement with Japanese firm for manufacture of Rural Radio Telephones

3349. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to have an agreement with a Japanese firm for manufacture of rural radio telephones and setting up of telecommunication network in India ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) An agreement has been signed between

Indian Telephone Industries Limited (ITI) and M/s. Kokusai Electric Company Ltd. of Japan for manufacture of Multi-Access Rural Radio Telephone System (MARR). The proposal envisages manufacture of MARR Systems for hilly and remote areas. 24 systems (providing for 600 remote telephones to be connected) will be produced per annum in ITI's Naini Unit near Allahabad. The sanctioned cost of the project is Rs. 97 lakhs. The implementation of the project is expected to start this year and completion achieved in 3 years.

Postal and Telegraphs Services in Manipur

3350. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the postal and telegraph services in the North Eastern region particularly in Manipur are far from satisfactory ;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to improve the situation ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) It is not correct to say that postal services are far from satisfactory in N.E. Region particularly in Manipur area. There have, however, been occasional delays in transmission of mail in the interior of Manipur State but these are due to the irregular plying of mail carrying buses. The Government is aware that the Telegraph services are not very satisfactory. To improve the services, efforts are being made to minimise interruptions on circuits and introduce teleprinter working in main combined offices to speed up the transmission of telegrams.

Import of Electronic Exchanges

3351. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to import Electronics Exchanges from Japan/France during the current financial year ;

(b) if so, the number of Electronic Exchanges for which orders have been placed with those countries alongwith the dates on which the decisions were taken and orders placed ;

(c) the likely date by which the Exchanges would be received alongwith their cost etc. ; and

(d) the names of places, State wise in North-Western Circle where they would be installed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Information furnished in the statement below.

(d) Names of places Statewise are indicated below.

(i)	Haryana	Nil
(ii)	Himachal Pradesh	6 Small electronic exchanges at Bilaspur, Hamirpur, Nahan, Una, Chamba and Kulu.
(iii)	Punjab	One Digital Trunk Automatic Exchange at Jallundhar.

Statement

Details of Electronic Exchanges being imported from Japan/France

Sl. No.	Country from which being imported	No. of exchanges	Type of Exchanges.	Total FOB Cost	Likely delivery date (FOB)	Date of Issue of Letter of Intent/ Purchase Order.
1.	Japan	67	Small Electronic Exchanges.	Japanese Yen 1562.6 Million.	Last quarter of 1985-86	L.O.I. Issued on 2.4.85. Detailed Purchase Order under issue.
2.	France	16	Digital Trunk Automatic Exchange	French Francs 130.56 Million	(i) 5 exchanges in March, 1986. (ii) 11 exchanges during 1986-87.	Detailed Purchase Order issued on 19.5.84.

Telephone Exchanges based on Satellite and Fire Optic Technology

3352. SHRI MURLI DEORA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to replace old and inefficient telephone exchanges by exchanges based on the satellite and fibre optic technology (as in France, U.S.A. and Japan, in which a small millimetre diameter fibre carries 20,000 lines compared to very thick conventional wires ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to import the technology for making optic fibres in India ; and

(c) whether for long-distance calls, the use of Microwave phone service proves cheaper according to the experience in advanced countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Satellite and fibre optic technologies are used to interconnect exchanges and not as a replacement of exchanges. There are proposals to exploit these technologies during the Seventh Plan.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Cost effectiveness of Microwave and other media for long distance call is a function of several variables such as

channel capacity required, distance and terrain etc. for certain situations involving the above factors, microwave systems prove cheaper.

Investment in Cement Industry

3353. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY & COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total capital on Indian Cement Industry as on 31st March, 1985 ; and

(b) the State-wise break-up of the above investment as on 31st March, 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) Capacity in cement industry has been gradually installed over the past 70 years. Some of the plants date back to 1915 and onwards. Additional installed capacity was added over a long period since then and the installed capacity as on 1.7.85 is 43.42 million tonnes. Information on the total capital invested in cement industry over this period, has, therefore, not been compiled. It is, therefore, difficult to indicate the total capital invested on cement industry as on 31.3.85. According to the current price level the average investment per tonne of cement ranges from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1500 depending on the size of the plant, technology adopted etc.

Increase in the price of drugs

3354. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Industrial Licences granted by Government have been overvalued in capital which has ultimately led to increase in prices of drugs ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) if not, the reaction of Government in relation to production of drugs and drug intermediates vis-a vis capital invested by small scale sector units, such as Ampicillin, Sulpha Methoxazole, Trimethoprim, Pyrazinamide, 6 APA etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) Applications submitted by organised sector units for grant of Industrial Licences contain the details of estimated additions to fixed assets like land, building, and plant and machinery. There could be variation between the value of actual fixed assets utilised and those indicated in the applications on account of several reasons like escalation in the costs, availability of new design of equipment, etc. For fixing the prices of bulk drugs, post-tax return related to networth is allowed.

(c) No comparison of the plant and machinery installed by the small scale sector units and the organised sector units for producing the drugs/intermediates referred to has been made.

Penal action against Foreign Chartered Fishing Trawlers

3355. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign chartered fishing trawlers presently under custody of the Indian Coast Guard ;

(b) the normal and full legal process followed with respect to acts of poaching and trespass by such foreign boats ; and

(c) in how many cases, penal action has been taken during the past one year and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) While there are no such trawlers in the custody of the Coast Guard, at the request of the Coast Guard the custody of eight such trawlers has been entrusted by the Courts to the Fisheries Survey of India, an Organisation under the Ministry of Agriculture.

(b) In such cases legal proceedings are instituted against the owner/master of the defaulting vessels in the Court of the Metropolitan Magistrate/Judicial Magistrate of the first class duly empowered by the State Government.

(c) Out of the ten cases of chartered foreign fishing trawlers apprehended during 1984 for poaching/trespassing, legal proceedings in respect of two cases has been finalised. In these two cases, the trawlers were not found guilty of trespassing, but of disobeying orders of the authorised officer. In these cases a total fine of Rs. 25,000/- was imposed and the port charges recovered. The remaining 8 cases are still pending in the Courts.

Steps to improve Industrial Production

3356. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the industrial growth during the year 1984-85 recorded a growth of 5.5 per cent maintaining the growth rate realised during the preceding year ;

(b) if so, what were the main reasons for maintaining the industrial growth rate ;

(c) whether further steps will be taken by Government to improve the industrial production during the remaining period of the year ;

(d) if so, the details of the same ; and

(e) to what extent the industrial growth is likely to be increased ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) On the basis of CSO Index of Industrial Production, the rate of growth during 1984-85 works

out to 5.6 per cent as against 5.5 per cent during 1983-84.

(b) to (d) The Government have been taking several measures to stimulate industrial production through appropriate changes in Industrial Licensing and Import policies, as well as through monetary and fiscal measures and improvement in infrastructure.

(e) The Seventh Five Year Plan envisages an annual average growth rate of 7 per cent for the industrial sector.

Review of Pricing Structure of Natural Gas

3357. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the price of gas for thermal power generation has been fixed at Rs.1800 per 1,000 cubic metres ;

(b) whether the Department of Coal has approached the Ministry of Petroleum to reconsider its decision ;

(c) if so, whether the official-level committee is reviewing the entire pricing structure of natural gas in view of its wider use in the near future to feed the proposed gas-based fertilizer plants and power stations ; and

(d) if so, the main reasons for rejection of the proposal made by the Department of Power ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) & (c) The issue of pricing of gas for various uses all over the country is under consideration of the Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Bids for Off-shore Oil Exploration.

3358. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has decided to invite bids from international oil companies for off-shore oil exploration :

(b) if so, whether Government are preparing a package for the oil companies which would be fair, just and equitable to both partners in the search for oil ;

(c) if so, the time by which final decision in this regard will be taken ; and

(d) how many foreign firms have shown interest in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (d) The policy for making a fresh offer of areas to foreign companies for oil exploration in India is at present under review. Details are yet to be finalised,

A number of foreign companies have indicated their interest in the form of enquiries.

Haldia Petro Chemical Complex

3359. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have information about some foreign firms offering technical collaboration for the Haldia Petrochemical complex in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the terms of such foreign collaborations ;

(d) the progress in the matter ;

(e) the proposed holding pattern of the Haldia Petrochemical complex ; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (f) There is no formal application for technical collaboration for the Haldia Petrochemical Complex from the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. However, the Government of West Bengal have reported that the Corporation propose to have technical collaboration with M/s. Linde AG of West Germany and M/s. Chemtex of USA.

An understanding has been reached between the Corporation and Goenkas for the setting up of this project on the standard joint sector pattern.

[Translation]

Improvement in Dak Distribution System

3360. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the proposals which are being considered by Government to bring about improvement in dak distribution system; and

(b) how these proposals are to be implemented and by what time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) For monitoring the function of postal system, department has organised special drives which include monitoring the delivery of mails. In addition, special squads have been formed which have visited complaint prone areas. Lapses, shortcomings noticed during these drives have been studied and remedial steps taken to rectify the defects/deficiencies. Instructions have also been issued to post offices to monitor efficiency to ensure improvements in their working.

Investment profit in Maruti Car Udyog

3361. SHRI M.L. JHIKRAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of investment made in the Maruti Car Udyog and the net profit earned by the company during 1984-85 and the model-wise number of cars produced ; and

(b) whether these cars are being exported ; if so, the names of those countries to which these are being exported ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY & COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The total capital expenditure in Maruti Udyog Ltd. as on 31st March, 1985 was about Rs. 76 crores. The net profit earned by the company during the year 1984-85 was Rs. 90.34 lakhs. The model-wise number of cars produced during the year 1984-85 was as under :—

Maruti 800
Deluxe

14,924
5,429

(b) No Maruti cars have been exported so far.

Working of Mandla Telephone Exchange in Madhya Pradesh

3362. SHRI M.L. JHIKRAM : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether working of telephone exchange in Mandla district in Madhya Pradesh is extremely poor and if so, the action being taken by the Department to bring about improvement therein ;

(b) whether Government propose to expand it and to replace it by an electronic telephone exchange ;

(c) if so, the details in this regard ; and

(d) the arrangements being made by Government to ensure smooth functioning of this exchange and to meet the demand for new telephone connections ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir; the functioning of telephone exchange at Mandla is generally satisfactory. To improve further the functioning of this exchange Mandla-Jabalpur alternative trunk route has been sanctioned, to avoid complete cut off of Mandla from rest of the communication network when interruption occurs.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A containerised electronic exchange of 400 lines will replace the existing telephone exchange as soon as supply is received.

(d) Provision of alternate trunk route and installation of electronic exchange will improve the telephone services at Mandla. There is no demand pending for telephone connection at present.

[English]

Setting up of L.P.G. bottling plants

3363 DR. V.VENKATESH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a policy decision to set up certain bottling plant alongwith the HBJ pipeline for production of liquid petroleum gas filled bottles for consumers ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether these plants would be set up in public sector or private sector ; and

(d) what shall be the annual rate of production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a), (b) & (d) It is proposed to extract LPG at Bijaipur and Auraiya along the HBJ pipeline. The availability of LPG from these projects will be of the order of 4.70 lakh tonnes per annum. This will meet the needs of about 47 lakh new consumers.

(c) Decision on this will be taken at the appropriate time.

Conversion of Exchanges into Electronic Exchanges in Orissa

3364. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of electronic exchanges functioning in the country ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to convert the present exchanges into electronic exchanges in all the major cities ; and

(c) if so, the cities in Orissa which are going to be covered during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The total number of electronic exchanges functioning in the country is 26.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Electronic exchanges will be commissioned at the following towns in Orissa during the Seventh Five Year Plan :—

1. Bhubaneshwar	4000 lines
2. Keonjhar	600 lines
3. Koraput	400 lines
4. Phulbani	400 lines

5. Sundergarh 400 lines

6. Baripada 600 lines

7. Dhenkanal 600 lines

8. Chhatarpur 400 lines

[Translation]

Facilities recommended by Central Sainik Board to Ex-Servicemen

3365. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Sainik Board has made some recommendations for providing certain facilities to the Ex-Servicemen ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement these recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (c) The Kendriya Sainik Board at its last meeting held on 10th July, 1985 reviewed the action taken by the States on its previous decisions. It also reviewed the action taken by them on the recommendations of the High Level Committee which needed to be accepted and implemented by the States.

On behalf of the Central Government it was emphasised that the paramount and fundamental issues concerning the welfare of ex-servicemen were :—

(i) Provision of gainful employment by way of :—

(a) Salaried employment, including to the extent possible employment under the Central and State Governments, by introducing/effectively implementing the reservation policy,

(b) Self-employment, with special incentives and reservations in their favour in such infrastructure as the issuance of transport permits, allotment of industrial sheds etc.

(ii) Conferment of appropriate welfare benefits by way for example of :—

(a) enhanced educational opportunities for their wards,

(b) augmentation of medical facilities,

(c) reservation of quotas in housing schemes,

(iii) The introduction of appropriate codes of conduct to ensure that they were treated with respect and consideration.

The States were requested in the light of these considerations to implement the earlier recommendations of the Kendriya Sainik Board and of the High Level Committee which related to them.

The Kendriya Sainik Board endorsed this approach and the need to take urgent action accordingly, and the representatives of the States generally assured the Board that appropriate action would be taken.

[English]

Sick Companies/Mills in Bihar

3366. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bihar Government have submitted the list of sick companies/mills situated in Bihar State to the Union Government ;

(b) if so, details of the list ; and

(c) the reaction of Government on the sick mills of the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) Proposals have been received from the Government of Bihar about revival of

individual sick units such as Rohtas Industries Ltd and Ashok Paper Mills. The State Government have been informed that all possible assistance would be extended to the State Government in case they decide to nationalise these undertakings.

Opening of Post Offices during Seventh Plan period

3367. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of post offices opened during the Sixth Five Year Plan and the names of places/States where the same were opened ;

(b) the details of villages etc. State-wise, where this facility is still to be provided ;

(c) the villages that are likely to be provided with this basic amenity during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Number of all categories of post offices opened during the Sixth Five Year Plan with names of States where the same were opened is shown in Statement No. I below.

(b) The details of the villages State-wise where this facility is still to be provided is shown in Statement No. II below.

(c) Post Offices will be opened in the villages on being justified as per existing norms, copy of which is enclosed as Statement III for ready reference, subject to availability of funds approved by the Planning Commission in the year to year plans during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Statement—I

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of all categories of Post offices opened during the Sixth Five Year Plan
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	750
2.	Bihar	761
3.	Delhi	68
4.	Gujarat	291
5.	Union Territory of Daman, Nagar Haveli and Diu	1 168
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	302
7.	Karnataka	220
8.	Kerala	—
9.	Lakshadweep	—
10.	Mahe	769
11.	Madhya Pradesh	624
12.	Maharashtra	7
13.	Goa	331
14.	Assam	38
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	68
16.	Manipur	39
17.	Meghalaya	27
18.	Mizoram	42
19.	Nagaland	21
20.	Tripura	70
21.	Punjab including Union Territory of Chandigarh	77 183
22.	Haryana	377
23.	Himachal Pradesh	455
24.	Orissa	301
25.	Rajasthan	—
26.	Tamil Nadu	879
27.	Pondicherry	388
28.	Uttar Pradesh	6
29.	West Bengal	3
30.	Sikkim	
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	

Statement—II

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Details of the number of census villages which do not have a P.O. at the end of 6th Five Year Plan.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12693
2.	Bihar	58641
3.	Delhi	30
4.	Gujarat	10398
5.	UT Daman, Nagar Haveli and Div.	55
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	5205
7.	Karnataka	18578
8.	Kerala	02
9.	Lakshdweep	—
10.	Mahe	—
11.	Madhya Pradesh	67006
12.	Maharashtra	25270
13.	Goa	178
14.	Assam	19108
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	2735
16.	Manipur	1401
17.	Meghalaya	4499
18.	Mizoram	492
19.	Nagaland	207
20.	Tripura	4181
21.	Punjab including Union Territory Chandigarh	8906
22.	Haryana	4576
23.	Himachal Pradesh	14569
24.	Orissa	43898
25.	Rajasthan	26157
26.	Tamilnadu	6640
27.	Pandicherry	167
28.	Uttar Pradesh	96242
29.	West Bengal	30972
30.	Sikkim	286
31.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	324

Statement—III**Norms for Opening of Post Offices****(A) Criteria for opening of post offices in rural areas**

Post Offices to be opened in rural areas have been classified into two categories :—

(1) Post Offices in normal rural areas ; and

(2) Post Offices in tribal or backward areas.

(1) Opening of post offices in 'normal rural areas' :

(i) Post Offices in 'gram-panchayat' villages may be opened subject to the following conditions.

(a) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed post office ; and

(b) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 25% of its estimated cost.

(ii) Post Offices in 'Non-gram panchayat' villages may be opened subject to the following conditions.

(a) The population of the village should be 2,000 or more ;

(b) There is no other Post Office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed office ; and

(c) The Post Office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 25% of its estimated cost.

(2) Opening of Post Offices in tribal and backward areas :

(i) Post Offices in 'gram-panchayat' villages may be opened subject to the following conditions :—

(a) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed post office ; and

(b) The proposed Post Office is expected to yield income to the

extent of at least 10% of its estimated cost.

(ii) Post Offices in 'Non-gram panchayat' villages may be opened subject to the following conditions :—

(a) The village (or an integrated cluster of villages within a radius of 1.5 Kms) should have a population of 1,000 or more.

(b) There should not be another Post Office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed Post Office ; and

(c) The proposed Post Office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 10% of its estimated cost.

Note : The Rural Post Offices fall into the category of :

(i) Normal rural areas ; and (ii) Backward and tribal. The Tribal areas have been defined by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Backward areas from the postal development point of view, are defined considering the state of development of a particular area is 100% behind the all-India averages or population/area served per Post Office of not.

(ii) Secondly, when a particular area is worse off than the all-India average and also the Circle average on counts of population/area served, besides comparing unfavourably with the Circle as a whole in respect of percentage of villages provided with Post-Offices, the area is given the status of "backward".

(iii) The all-India average per Post Office is 23.10 Sq. Kms. and population 4,805. The backward areas and the tribal areas are subsidized more in order to bring them up at a faster pace.

(iv) The concept of "Hilly Areas" has been dispensed with as hilly areas which are also tribal areas, are automatically covered in the category of 'Tribal Areas'.

(B) Criteria for opening Post Offices in Urban Areas

Post Offices are opened in urban areas subject to the following conditions :

- (i) The Post Office should be financially self supporting ; and
- (ii) The minimum distance between two Post Offices should be 1 Km. in cities with a population of 20 lakhs and above. In other urban areas, the minimum distance between two Post Offices should be 1.5 Kms.

Heads of Circles are competent to relax the distance condition in 10% of the cases every year.

Increase in the Production of LPG

3368. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the total requirement of LPG in terms of tonnage as against the production at present ; and

(b) the steps being taken to increase the production of LPG in the country to meet the increasing demand of LPG ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) LPG production during 1985-86 is expected to be 11.88 lakhs MT against the demand of 12.50 lakhs MT.

(b) L.P.G. production in the country is being increased through additional coking unit and revamping of distillation unit at Refineries.

Production of Leather Goods

3369. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of leather goods produced in the Sixth Plan ;

(b) whether his Ministry has sent directives to Leather Industry to gear up leather goods production ;

(c) if so, the facilities provided or going to be provided to leather industry to increase the production ;

(d) the target set for the production of leather goods in the Seventh Plan ; and

(e) the steps taken to achieve the target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) A target of Rs. 1670.5 crores of production of leather and leather goods was fixed for the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, which has been by and large achieved.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) & (e) Several items required for the leather industry, such as basic raw-materials like raw-hides and skins, sophisticated machinery, leather chemicals etc. have been allowed either duty free or with reduced duty under the OGL. Exporters have been permitted to import drawings and designs of leather goods like garments purses, vanity bags, shoe-uppers, shoes and also for foreign technical collaboration in order to keep pace with the changing fashions in the West. The exporting units/Organisations are encouraged to participate in the international trade-fairs. The functions of the unified Export Promotion Council for Leather and Leather Goods have been enlarged to provide market intelligence, design development, technology upgradation both for increasing production and productivity and also to boost up exports.

(d) Rs. 3,265 crores.

Post Office Savings Bank

3370. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the various savings schemes operated by the Postal department ;

(b) whether steps have been taken to popularise those schemes through Post Offices Savings Banks ;

(c) if so, the extent of growth of Post Office Savings Bank in the Sixth Plan ; and

(d) the target set for the growth of Post Office Savings Banks in the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The various Savings Schemes operated through Post Office Savings Bank are :

1. Savings Accounts.
2. 10 Year Cumulative Time Deposit Accounts.
3. 5 Year Recurring Deposit Accounts.
4. Time Deposit Accounts.
5. National Savings Certificates (II Issue).
6. National Savings Certificates (VI Issue).
7. National Savings Certificates (VII Issue).
8. Social Security Certificates.
9. Public Provident Fund Accounts.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Post Office Savings Bank is part and parcel of the Post Office. The growth of Post Office Savings Banks is interlinked with of the growth of Post Office. During the Sixth Plan, 7876 Post Offices were opened.

(d) Target for opening of new post offices in the Seventh Plan has not yet been finalised.

Opening of new post offices and telegraph offices in Madhya Pradesh

3371. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to open some new post offices and telegraph offices in Madhya Pradesh in 1985-86 ;

(b) if so, the number of Post offices and telegraph offices proposed to be opened in Madhya Pradesh in the above financial year ; and

(c) the number of new post offices and telegraph offices proposed to be opened in Raigarh District of that State in the above financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes Sir, opening of post offices are planned year-wise whereas telegraph offices are opened when found justified on the basis of traffic.

(b) 183 post offices are planned to be opened in Madhya Pradesh during the year 1985-86.

(c) 12 post offices are proposed to be opened in Raigarh district subject to lifting of economy orders banning creation of posts. Whereas opening of Telegraph Office depends upon justification on traffic norms.

Installation of public call offices in Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur (Rajasthan)

3372. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3937 on 20 March, 1984 regarding installation of public call offices in Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur Districts of Rajasthan and state :

(a) the number of such sanctioned Public Call Offices in the year 1984-85 and 1985-86 in Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur districts of Rajasthan that have not been installed by the Department and whether district-wise lists thereof will be laid on the Table of the House ;

(b) the cause of delay in this regard ; and

(c) whether the Department will remove the constraints in this regard and ensure that the Public Call Offices already sanctioned are set up in 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The number of Long Distance Public Telephones sanctioned but not yet installed during 1984-85 and 1985-86, in Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur districts are given below :—

District	1984-85	1985-86 approved
Barmer	21	39
Jaisalmer	8	Nil
Jodhpur	35	3

The district-wise list is attached as statement below.

(b) The installation of long Distance Public Telephones was delayed due to limited supply of certain critical line material.

(c) Efforts will be made to open all sanctioned Public Telephones during the current financial year subject availability of resources.

Statement

Statement of such sanctioned Long Distance Public Call Offices that have not yet been installed in Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur districts of Rajasthan

Year 1984-85 District Barmer

1. Chadakidhani
2. Sihani
3. Bhakarpura
4. Sindhwasha Hernia
5. Hathitalla
6. Udasar
7. Ati
8. Nimalkot
9. Band
10. Santra
11. Gida
12. Jajwa
13. Sangasar
14. Gumanka Tola
15. Sawa
16. Bamnor Amir Saha
17. Bariri Kalan
18. Bakasar
19. Mewari
20. Bagawas
21. Sundra

District : Jaisalmer

1. Mandli
2. Jhinjhinyali
3. Boha
4. Roopai
5. Tejmalta
6. Barodagav
7. Rewri
8. Pheekorai Jooni

District : Jodhpur

1. Peechiayak
2. Balwa Khurd
3. Khawaspura
4. Gajsinghpura
5. Boyal
6. Roheecha Kalan
7. Pal
8. Joliyali
9. Khatisar
10. Rampur Bhatia
11. Beejharra
12. Birai
13. Bhed
14. Tapoo
15. Gewasa
16. Thamria Kalan
17. Lawesa Kalan
18. Bhawad
19. Gandala
20. Paleena
21. Ridmalsar
22. Chakhoo
23. Baroo
24. Ghantiyawali
25. Beedasar
26. Padiayali
27. Jaysaloo
28. Esaroo
29. Jaloda

30. Sanveej
31. Khudiyala
32. Dewatoo
33. Bhaloo Kalan
34. Ketu Kalan
35. Chandasama

Year-1985-86 District : Barmer

1. Bhadarwa
2. Bheemra
3. Dhankha
4. Paren
5. Rateu
6. Jhank
7. Chokhla
8. Kolu
9. Baytoo Panji
10. Madpura-Badwala
11. Barmer Rral
12. Kaondla
13. Nosar
14. Khadeen
15. Sindhri Chauseera
16. Sada
17. Goliya Chetmal
18. Baytoo Cheemanji

19. Dharasar
20. Kaprau
21. Kohra
22. Bachhtau
23. Plamsar
24. Itada
25. Binjasar
26. Kiphoriya
27. Bamarla
28. Thob
29. Kalyanpura
30. Kitnod
31. Kashmir
32. Balewa
33. Ranasar
34. Khaniyani
35. Karmawas
36. Kuseep
37. Indrana
38. Kundel
39. Mithora

District : Jaisalmer

—Nil—

District : Jodhpur

1. Kaparda
2. Doli
3. Lohwat Ketwas

[Translation]

Teleprinter facility in Barmer and Jaisalmer districts of Rajasthan

3373. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the district headquarters in Rajasthan where teleprinter facility has not been provided ;

(b) whether teleprinter facility has been provided in Barmer and Jaisalmer district headquarters which are important border cities ; and

(c) if not, the time by which teleprinters will be installed in the aforesaid places ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Tele-

graph offices at Sirohi and Sawaimadhopu r are not provided with Teleprinter facility.

(b) Yes, Sir. Telegraph Offices at Jaisalmer and Barmer District headquarters are provided with teleprinter facility.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Prices of Penicillin G

3374. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for Penicillin G prices in our country being double than the international price ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to bring the prices at par with international standards ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) The indigenous price of Penicillin G depends upon the cost of inputs, scale of operation and level of efficiency of the manufacturers. In order to improve the efficiency of production, attempts are being made by IDPL/ HAL to upgrade the technology.

Requirement of Cynopyridine

3375. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the requirement of Cynopyridine in our country ;

(b) the names and addresses of indigenous manufacturers of Cynopyridine ;

(c) their production yearwise during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Requirement of Cynopyridine in the country has not been assessed.

(b) and (c) As per available information, Cynopyridine is not produced in the country and therefore, details of yearwise production, during the last three years are not available.

Achievement of Legal aid Programme

3376. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made at assessment of success achieved in the sphere of the free legal aid machineries introduced in the States and Union Territories of the country with particular reference to the North Eastern Region :

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to make the assessment to boost up the programme wherever it has not yet made any impact ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) to (c) The

Government have constituted the Committee for implementing legal aid schemes of which Mr. Justice P.N. Bhagwati, Chief Justice of India is the Chairman. The work of implementing legal aid schemes in the country is entrusted to this Committee. According to the information given by the Committee, there is considerable awareness among the people about the legal aid programmes and particularly the creation of legal awareness, legal aid camps and Lok Adalats.

The Committee has approved a scheme for the tribals of Arunachal Pradesh. State Legal Aid Boards have started functioning recently in the States of Assam, Meghalaya and Sikkim. The functioning of the legal aid machineries introduced in the North-Eastern Region is, however, in the take off stage. This process is a continuing one.

The Committee has made attempts for assessment of the success of the legal aid programmes in certain States in the country such as the U.P. and Gujarat and the Union territory of Delhi.

Production of Pressure Regulators

3378. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any comments from the public regarding the introduction of new pin type gas cylinders system ;

(b) if so, the number of new pin gas cylinders introduced in the country, State-wise ;

(c) whether India is self-reliant in the production of pressure regulators ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Government have seen some newspaper reports about the new Pin type valves introduced by the oil industry.

(b) The total number of cylinders with pin-type valves in the country is 81.16 lakhs. State-wise details are not maintained.

(c) and (d) The country will be self-sufficient in respect of pressure regulators

by 1986-87, through increased indigenous production.

States Surplus in Rectified Spirit/Industrial Alcohol

3379. SHRI NARSING RAO SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the names of the States which are surplus in rectified spirit/industrial alcohol ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : Production of alcohol is dependent on availability of molasses, which varies from year to year. States like U.P., Maharashtra, Bihar and Haryana have been traditionally supplying alcohol to the other States. This year also they have released alcohol to other States.

Exempting of Industries from Provisions of MRTP Act for Industrial Growth

3380. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some industries have been exempted from certain provisions of the MRTP Act as a further measure of liberalization and to promote growth ; and

(b) if so, the details of the industries and growth achieved by those industries so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) By a notification dated 22.5.1985 (issued in supersession of an earlier notification dated 6.5.1983) under Section 22A of the MRTP Act, 1969, certain industries of 'high national priority' were exempted from the requirement of an approval which otherwise has to be obtained by the MRTP companies under the regulatory provisions of the said Act. The details of the industries so exempted are given in the Statement below.

The number of cases in which the exemption referred to above has been availed of from the date of issue of

notification upto 31.7.1985 and the industries to which such proposals relate are as follows :—

Name of the Industry	No. of cases
Castings and Forgings	1
Alternate Energy Devices and Systems	1
Electronic Components and Equipments	28
Motorised Two/Three/Four Wheelers	3
Automotive Components, Spares and Ancillaries	7
Pollution Control Equipment	1
Industrial Valves	1
Printing Machinery	1
Industrial Machinery for drilling and production of Mineral Oil/Natural Gas	1
Oil Field Services	8
Inorganic Fertilizers	2
Portland Cement	3
TOTAL :	57

Statement

1. Pig Iron.
2. Castings and Forgings.
3. Alternate Energy Devices and Systems.
4. Transmission Line Towers.
5. Electrical Motors with Starters.
6. Internal Combustion Engines.
7. Electronic Components and Equipments listed below :
 - (i) Electronic Components required for the electronic industry (other than specified type of integrated circuits ; viz. VLSI and LSI).
 - (ii) Computer Peripherals.
 - (iii) Computer Software.
 - (iv) Magnetic Tapes for use in Computers and Video Equipment, Hard Discs, Floppy Discs and Diskettes for Computers.

- (v) Test and Measuring Instruments.
- (vi) Materials for Electronics.
- (vii) Computers.
- (viii) Broadcasting Equipment.
- (ix) Control Instrumentation and Industrial and Professional Electronics.
- (x) Communication Equipment.

(NOTE : Exemption in respect of the above electronic components and equipments shall be available only if the MRTP House establishes in depth production facilities vertically integrated ; it shall not be allowed to do mere assembly work from the imported kits in regard to the above exempted items).

- 8. Motorised Two/Three/Four Wheelers.
- 9. Automotive Components, Spares and Ancillaries.
- 10. Pollution Control Equipment.
- 11. Process Pumps.
- 12. Process Equipment for utilisation of recycling of wastes.
- 13. Chemical Process Plants.
- 14. Machinery for Chemical Industry as listed below :
 - (i) Rupture Discs
 - (ii) Special Pneumatic Calibrators.
 - (iii) Karbate Pumps.
 - (iv) Centrifugal Gas Compressors.
- 15. Air Compressors.
- 16. Industrial Valves.
- 17. Dairy Industry Equipment, namely, Homogenisers.
- 18. Printing Machinery as listed below :
 - (i) Web fed high speed letter press rotary and off-set rotary printing machines having output of 30,000 or more impressions per hour i.e. cylinder speed of 30,000 per hour.

- (ii) Photo/composing/type setting machines and ancillaries key boards, editing terminals and film/paper processors.

- (iii) Four colour/two colour off-set machines.

- 19. Machine tools.
- 20. Tool Room Products.
- 21. Industrial Machinery for drilling and production of Mineral Oil/natural gas.
- 22. Mechanised Sailing Vessels upto 10,000 DWT for units with capacity for meeting the requirements of the Oil Industry in particular.
- 23. Oil Field Services.
- 24. Inorganic Fertilizers under '18-Fertilizers' in the First Schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, excluding fertilizer industry dealing with Single Super Phosphate.
- 25. Drugs/Drug intermediates :

High technology bulk drugs from basic stages and formulations based thereon with an overall ratio of bulk drugs consumption (from own manufacture) to formulation from all sources of 1:5 as listed below :

 - (i) Rifampicin.
 - (ii) Dapsone.
 - (iii) Clofazimine.
 - (iv) Primaquin.
 - (v) EMME (Ethoxy Methylene Malonic Ester).
 - (vi) Novaldiamine.
 - (vii) Insulin.
 - (viii) Anti-Cancer Drugs.
 - (ix) Vitamin B 6.
 - (x) Norgestrel.
 - (xi) Piperazine.
 - (xii) New Bulk Drugs developed through indigenous research.
- 26. Newsprint.
- 27. Portland Cement.

Improvement in Telecommunication Network

3381. SHRI 'HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) what would be the cost of satellite equipment for using it for the speedy communication and other media throughout the country, where the network of telecommunication and television is under progress ;

(b) whether Government will be able to discard the old system of underground cable system, which is the main cause of frequency in dislocation of working of these media ; and

(c) whether Government are considering to take steps with technical assistance of developed countries like U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) It is not feasible to exclusively utilise satellite equipment for telecommunication network both from the point of view of limitations of capacity as well as technical feasibility.

(b) It is not possible to discard the entire old system of underground cable in the network, as their replacement by new cables would be prohibitively expensive.

(c) Adequate technical expertise is available in the country. There is also exchange of technical information with developed countries through the aegis of various international organizations on a continuing basis.

Protection to Small and Medium Enterprises

3382. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether to encourage and give due protection to small and medium enterprises in the country, Government have provided any kind of help to small and medium enterprises ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY

OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) In order to accord adequate protection to small scale sector, several industries have been reserved exclusively for development in the small scale sector. In the case of industrial undertakings already engaged in the manufacture of reserved items, their capacity is pegged to the level of production achieved by them prior to the date of reservation. Medium and large scale units are not permitted to enter the field reserved for the small scale unless they undertake substantial exports of not less than 75% of production.

In order to accord protection to medium enterprises, the large houses and foreign companies are permitted to enter only those industries which are included in Appendix-I and proposals from such companies to enter Non-Appendix-I industries are considered on merits subject to substantial export obligation.

Recession in Sugar Machinery Industry

3383. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that sugar machinery industry is facing recession ;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to create adequate demand for sugar machinery industry ; and

(c) whether Government propose to encourage the sugar machinery industry to obtain latest technology ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) While there was a slight decline in production during 1984 as compared to 1983, there is no recession.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. Government are already encouraging import of latest and sophisticated technology for sugar machinery Industry.

Global Tenders for Gas Pipeline Projects

3385. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that global tenders had been floated for implementing gas pipeline projects in the country ;

(b) the details of such projects and the details of foreign companies/Indian companies which are engaged at present in implementing different projects on laying gas pipelines ; and

(c) whether it has been made obligatory to meet the labour/manpower requirement (except experts, etc.) from within the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (c) In regard to the HBJ gas pipeline project orders for linepipes required for this project have been placed by Gas Authority of India Limited with suppliers from Japan, Brazil, West Germany and Italy on the basis of global tenders floated for this component in April 1984. A global tender was issued in June-July 1985 by GAIL in regard to laying of the pipeline. The last date for receipt of bids is 27 August, 1985.

ONGC had invited global tenders for laying of a pipeline from South Bassein in the Western offshore to Hazira. Offers were received from four parties. Contract was awarded in January 1984 to the Gogroupe which was the lowest bidder, viz., M/s. Essar Brown and Root (INDIA) Limited, Brown and Root International Inc., and Essar Construction Limited. The submarine pipeline portion from South Bassein to Umbhrat landfall point has been completed in May 1985. The 14 km onshore pipeline from Umbhrat to Hazira, being laid by M/s. Dodsai, is expected to be completed in a few months' time.

There are no provisions in the agreements making it obligatory to meet labour/manpower requirements from within the country.

Setting up of Earth Station/Satellite Station in Orissa

3386. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken for the improvement of telecommunication services in Orissa by effective utilisation of earth stations/satellite stations in Orissa ; and

(b) the places in Orissa where such earth stations/satellite stations have been set up and are proposed to be set up in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) A Satellite Earth Station has already been set up at Bhubaneshwar to provide reliable Satellite circuits to other main centres of the country viz. Bombay, Delhi and Madras.

(b) In addition to Bhubaneshwar one more Satellite Earth Station is proposed to be set up at Phoolbani.

Sale and Export of H.M.T. Watches

3387. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of sales of HMT watches during the financial year 1984-85 ;

(b) the number of variety of watches manufactured by H.M.T. ; and

(c) whether there is export market, and if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) 45.86 lakhs watches provisionally valued at Rs. 120.53 crores.

(b) At present there are 98 models and 206 variants under production.

(c) HMT's watch production is mainly to meet the domestic demand. Only a limited quantity is being exported. The value of export of HMT watches during 1984-85 was Rs. 81.42 lakhs.

Capacity Utilization of Cement Factories in Andhra Pradesh

3388. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total installed capacity of the cement factories located in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) the total production of cement in Andhra Pradesh in the year 1984-85 ; and

(c) the percentage of production of cement produced in Andhra Pradesh to the total quantity of cement produced in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) 65.06 lakh tonnes per annum as on date.

(b) 46.83 lakh tonnes

(c) 15.52% in 1984-85.

Refining Capacity of Indian Oil Corporation Limited

3389. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the total refining capacity of the Indian oil Corporation Limited ;

(b) whether Indian Oil Corporation Limited has processed more crude oil during the last three years ;

(c) if so, the total quantity of oil in tonnes processed by Indian Oil Corporation Limited in 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) 20.45 MTPA.

(b) to (d) A statement is given below.

Statement

Name of the Refinery	(in ' 000 tonnes)		
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
IOC, Gauhati	802	871	761
IOC, Barauni	3071	2907	2896
IOC, Gujarat	7089	7331	7777
IOC, Haldia	2503	2580	2365
IOC, Mathura	3844	5223	6239
IOC, Digboi	521	549	531
Total	17830	19461	20569

Research Projects of ONGC in Seventh Five Year Plan

3390. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the original plan outlay of Oil and Natural Gas Commission for Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) the revised plan outlay of ONGC in the above Plan period ; and

(c) the names of the research projects of ONGC approved by Government for implementation in the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The Working Group on Petroleum had proposed a plan outlay of Rs. 17609.06 crores for exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons for ONGC during the 7th Plan period.

(b) The 7th Plan outlays are yet to be finalised.

(c) Details in this regard would be available only after the finalisation of the 7th Plan.

Marketing problems faced by LPG cylinder manufacturing units in Kerala

3391. SHRI M. RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has been informed by Government of Kerala of the problems of marketing faced by L.P.G. cylinder manufacturing units in Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the steps, if any Government propose to take to see that the "approved units status" is given to the deserving units in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Oil Industry will be evaluating the units which have obtained all clearances so that they become eligible for supplying the cylinder requirements of the industry in 1986-87.

Commissioning of International Telephone Exchange at Calicut

3392. SHRI M. RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the causes for the delay in commissioning of the International Telephone Exchange at Calicut ; and

(b) the approximate date by which it is expected to be commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) There is no delay in commissioning of International Telephone Exchange at Calicut.

(b) The International Telephone Exchange at Calicut has already been commissioned with effect from 22.7.1985.

Extension of validity period of Letter of Intent to Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation for manufacturing special refractories

3393. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation has applied to Government for the extension of the validity period of the letter of intent for manufacture of special refractories ;

(b) whether Government of Kerala has strongly recommended the said extension and if so, the grounds stated for the same ; and

(c) the decision taken and if no decision has yet been taken, the time by which it is expected to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation applied to Government in March, 1985 for extension of the validity period of the letter of intent for the manufacture of special refractories.

(b) The Government of Kerala recommended the extension on the following grounds :

- (i) The approval for foreign collaboration had been granted by Govt. of India.
- (ii) The Corporation had submitted applications for CG clearance and clearance from the Department of Atomic Energy.
- (iii) The detailed project report for the project was finalised in January, 1985.
- (iv) Negotiations had been held by the Corporation with the technical collaborators regarding supply of proprietary items of plant and machinery and the draft contract drawn up had been submitted to Government of India for approval.
- (v) The project proposal had been cleared by the State Public Enterprises Board and the State Government were also taking steps for the formation of a new company to implement the project in the State sector.
- (vi) Action was also in progress to acquire land for the project.

(c) The validity of the letter of intent has already been extended for a period of six months w.e.f. 1.4.1985 i.e. up to 30.9.1985 as requested by KSIDC.

Introduction of new device for Sorting of Letters

3394. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a new device for sorting of letters has recently been introduced by Government ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government are satisfied with its performance ;

(d) if so, whether the new device is likely to be extended to the rural areas of the country ; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The traffic volumes in rural areas being not high do not need such systems.

Shortfall in Crude Production

3395. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether shortfall of crude production has been noticed during the last several years ;

(b) if so, the details in this regard with State-wise, year-wise production as well as estimated shortfall of crude oil production during the current financial year ; and

(c) the details of new areas taken up for oil exploration in the coming year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The crude oil production targets and achievements during the Sixth Plan period are indicated below :—

(Fig. in million tonnes)

Year	Sixth Plan Target	Achievement
1980-81	13.10	10.51
1981-82	16.90	16.19
1982-83	20.50	21.06
1983-84	21.30	26.02
1984-85	21.60	28.99

(b) The year-wise/State-wise production of crude oil was as under :—

(Fig. in '000 tonnes)

Year	Assam	Arunachal Pradesh	Gujarat	Offshore
1980-81	1712	2	3808	4985
1981-82	4795	2	3422	7975
1982-83	5000	1	3185	12877
1983-84	5009	31	3588	17392
1984-85	4893	51	3910	20136

The target for production of crude oil during the current year is 30.14 million tonnes which is likely to be achieved.

(c) Oil exploration is proposed in the following new areas in 1985-86 ;

Onshore

Gujarat

Rajasthan

Himachal Pradesh

J & K

West Bengal

Assam

Nagaland

Tripura

Andhra Pradesh

Tamil Nadu

Orissa

Offshore

East Coast

West Coast

Andaman

Price of 6 APA

3396. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the price fixed for indigenous production of 6-APA ;

(b) the price at which penicillin has been calculated as an input to manufacture of 6-APA ;

(c) whether the base price of penicillin on which price of 6-APA has been fixed is available to the industry ; and

(d) if not, how Government justify their action in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEER-
ENDRA PATIL) : (a) A price of Rs. 2100/kg. has been fixed for indigenously produced 6-APA.

(b) to (d) The indigenous price was fixed based on the cost of production of Penicillin by IDPL. Both the Public Sector Undertakings, namely IDPL and HAL, had offered to supply Potassium Penicillin G First crystals at a concessional price of Rs. 500 per BU to the indigenous producers of 6-APA.

Delay in Grant of Licences to new entrepreneurs

3397. SHRI H. G. RAMULU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that even after liberalisation of industrial licensing policy, many of the new entrepreneurs are facing extreme difficulties in getting proper replies to their various applications right on time and consequent delay is arising in the way of finalisation of licences ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof ;

(c) how many applications have been pending for the last four months or so for disposal ;

(d) the fields and scopes for which new licences, industry-wise, are being granted or are likely to be granted ; and

(e) what further steps are being proposed to be taken for expeditious processing of each such application and their ultimate finalisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) & (b) An Entrepreneurial Assistance Unit functions in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals under the supervision of the Public Relations and Complaints Officer. This Unit makes available to entrepreneurs copies of Press Notes and Notifications issued by the Department on the various aspects of industrial licensing. The Public Relations and Complaints Officer provides advice and clarification on policy and procedures relating to industrial licensing, foreign collaboration, capital goods import, facilities available to non-resident Indians and allied subjects. Facilities have been provided to the entrepreneurs through a system of "Position Slip" for finding out the status of pending applications in Secretariat for Industrial Approvals.

(c) A son 1.8.1985, 773 Industrial Licence applications received under the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 for the grant of Letters of Intent were at various stages of consideration. Of these, 408 Industrial Licence applications are within the prescribed time limit.

(d) Details relating to scope and prospects for various industries are given in the Guidelines for Industries, a publication brought out by the Indian Investment Centre as amended from time to time.

(e) It is the constant endeavour of the Government to dispose of all pending Industrial Licence applications as expeditiously as possible. Towards ensuring this, procedures have been streamlined.

[Translation]

Reform in Judicial System

3398. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recently reported views of the new Chief Justice of India and his predecessors about the drawbacks in the existing system of dispensing justice responsible for making the justice delayed as also too expensive ;

(b) if so, what is the thinking of the new Government in respect of removing those drawbacks in order to make the justice within easy reach of poor and common people and also eliminate delays ; and

(c) what kind of reforms in the system or its reorientation is envisaged and whether any time frame has been laid down to bring it about ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARADWAJ) : (a), (b) & (c) The Government have noticed the reported views of the former and the present Chief Justices of India. The Government is fully alive to the need of toning up of the administration of justice. However, the Ninth Law Commission in this 77th Report on Delays and Arrears in trial Courts, have observed that the system of administration of justice in the country was basically sound and by and large suitable.

The process of judicial reforms is a continuous process and is not a time-bound programme. Its aim is to make the system of judicial administration conform to the socio economic objectives and the changing needs, hopes and the aspirations of the poor and common people. The Government is also considering a proposal to appoint a Commission on Judicial Reforms for the purpose of ensuring speedy, fair and inexpensive justice to the common man.

[English]

Piling up of Sophisticated Weapons by China and Pakistan

3399. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHAIK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's northern borders are threatened with the piling up of sophisticated weapons by both China and Pakistan across the line of actual control ;

(b) whether China has built a dozen of roads and commissioned a pipeline up to Lhasa in Tibet for carrying oil and has laid railway lines in that terrain ; and

(c) if so, the preparations made by Indian Government to face the possible attack from those borders ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Government are aware that Pakistan is acquiring sophisticated weapons from a number of countries including the U.S. However, we have no information to indicate any unusual deployment of sophisticated weapons either by Pakistan or by China on our northern borders.

(b) China has built a few highways and feeder roads that connect Tibet with the Chinese mainland, but there is no information about Lhasa having been connected by rail. We are also aware that an oil pipeline between Gorm and Lhasa has been laid.

(c) Government keep a constant watch on all developments that have a bearing on our national security and take appropriate measure from time to time to ensure full defence preparedness.

[Translation]

Reduction in amount proposed for Postal Department

3400. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he had admitted in the meeting of the consultative committee attached to the Ministry that the Planning Commission has reduced the amount proposed by the Ministry for postal Department by 50 per cent as reported in the newspapers ; and

(b) whether his Ministry has taken up the matter with Planning Commission to provide adequate amount and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Postal Department had projected an outlay of Rs. 610.72 crores for the Seventh Five Year Plan and Planning Commission have approved of Rs. 295 crores.

(b) The Postal Department made efforts in the meetings held in the Planning Commission and in correspondence for a higher allocation of Rs. 450 crores.

[English]

Reduction in the Initial Deposit for Banking Two-wheeler scooters

3401. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a sum of Rs. 500/- is being collected from the public for the allotment of two wheelers by various companies ;

(b) whether it is a fact that large number of middle class people are finding it difficult to pay the initial deposit ; and

(c) since the vehicles will be delivered to the registered public after a lapse of 4-5 years, whether Government propose to direct the companies to reduce the initial deposit to Rs. 100/-?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY & COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) & (c) No, Sir.

Fast Moving Missiles

3402. SHRI P.R. KUMARMANGALAM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian defence forces possess missiles capable of striking down low/fast moving planes ; and

(b) if not, the steps being taken to obtain such missiles and technology ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Difference in Salary and Ration Facilities of Jawans and Officers

3403. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the salary and ration facilities of Jawans, N.C.O.s, J.C.O.s and Senior Commissioned Officers as on 31st March, 1985 ;

(b) whether there are different rules about the quality and quantity of ration facilities provided to the above ranks ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) A statement showing pay scales admissible as on 31.3.1985 to general duty Service Officers and personnel below them, is given below.

All ranks of Service Officers while posted in field area and personnel below officer rank, whether posted in Field or Peace Area, are authorised to free ration. Officers upto the rank of Brigadier, when posted in Peace Area, are also authorised free ration facility. Officers and personnel below officer rank, when they dine in messes, are supplied cooked food.

(b) While different scales of rations are admissible for officers and Jawans, quality of the items supplied to both is the same.

(c) The different scales of rations have been authorised in consultation with the medical authorities to officers and Jawans on account of their food habits and the nutrition needed to perform their duties efficiently.

Statement

ARMY			NAVY			AIR FORCE		
RANK	SCALE	RANK	SCALE	RANK	SCALE	RANK	SCALE	SCALE
	Rs. p.m.		Rs. p.m.		Rs. p.m.		Rs. p.m.	
2nd Lt.	750—40—790	Ag. Sub. Lt.	750	Pilot Officer	750—40—790			
Lieut.	830—40—950	Sub. Lt.	830—40—870	Flying Officer	830—40—950			
Captain	1100—50—1550	Lieut.	1150—50—1450	Flight Lt.	1100—50—1550			
Major	1450—50—1700	Lt. Cdr.	1550—50—1700	Sqn. Ldr	1450—50—1700			
	1700—1750—1800		1700—1750—800		1700—1750—1800			
Selection grade	1800—50—1900	Selection grade	1800—50—1900	Selection grade	1800—50—1900			
(20% actual strength)		(20% actual strength)		(20% actual strength)				
Lt. Col.	1750—50—1950	Cdr.	1800—50—1950	Wg. Cdr.	1750—50—1950			
(Time Scale)	1900	(Time Scale)	1900	(Time Scale)	1900			
Selection grade	2000—50—2100	Selection grade	2000—50—2100	Selection grade	2000—50—2100			
(10% actual strength)		(10% actual strength)		(10% actual strength)				
Col.	1950—75—2175	Captain	1950—75—2100	Cp. Capt.	1950—75—2175			
Brig.	2200—100—2400	Captain	1950—75—2100	Air Cdre	2200—10—2400			
			100—2400					
Maj. Gen	2500—125/2—2750	Rear Admiral	2500—125/2—2750	Air Vice Marshal	2500—125/3—2750			
Genl.	3000	Vice Admiral	3000	Air Marshal	3000			
(Army Commander)	3250	(VCNS/FDC-in-C)	3250	(VCAS/AOC-in-C)	3250			
(COC-in-C/VCOAS)								
COAS (General)	4000	CNS (admiral)	4000	CAS (Air Chief Marshal)	4000			

Statement showing Pay Scales of Personnel below Officer Rank

ARMY

(i) Junior Commissioned Officers with Honorary Ranks as Commissioned Officers :—

	Rs. p.m.
Hony. Lieut.	1,000
Hony. Capt.	1,100

(ii) Junior Commissioned Officers (other than Junior Commissioned Officers of the Special Medical Section of AMC and Veterinary Assistant Surgeons :—

Group	Naib Subedar	Subedar	Subedar Major
(Rupees per month)			
A	455—15—545	545—20—665	700—25—800
B	395—15—485	495—20—615	650—25—750
C	370—15—460	480—20—600	650—25—750
D	360—15—450	470—20—590	650—25—750
E	345—15—435	445—20—565	600—25—700

(iii) Training Soldiers Pay
NCOS and Below.

Group	Havildar Rs. p.m.	Naik Rs. p.m.	Sepoy Rs. p.m.
A	325—8—405	280—6—340—8—356	265—5—325
B	275—8—355	235—6—295—8—311	215—5—275
C	255—8—335	220—6—280—8—296	205—5—265
D	250—8—330	215—6—275—8—291	200—5—260
E	240—8—320	205—6—265—8—281	190—5—250

NAVY SAILORS

Rank	Artificers Mechanics Group 'A'
	Rs. p.m.
Apprentice 1st Year	195
Apprentice 2nd Year	200
Apprentice 3rd Year	205
Apprentice 4th Year	210
Artificer/Mech. V Class	240—6—246
Artificer/Mech. IV Class (Acting)	300—8—308
Artificer/Mech. IV Class	340—8—356
Artificer/Mech. III Class	391—10—441
Artificer/Mech. II Class	435—10—485
Artificer/Mech. I Class	500—10—550
Chief Artificer/Mech.	565—15—640
MCPO II	620—20—740
MCPO I	725—25—825

Non-Artificers

Rank	Group 'B'	Group 'C'	Naval Aviation (& Sub-marine Arms)
	Rs. p.m.	Rs. p.m.	Rs. p.m.
Seaman Under Training	215	200	245
Seaman II	230—6—242	210—5—225	255—6—267
Seaman I	240—6—312	220—5—280	285—7—369
Leading Seaman	250—6—310—8—326	235—6—295—8—311	210—7—380—8—396
Petty Officer	300—8—380	300—8—380	360—8—440
Chief Petty Officer	385—15—475	385—15—475	455—15—545
MCPO II	480—20—600	480—20—600	550—20—670
MCPO I	600—25—700	600—25—700	650—20—750

AIR FORCE (AIRMEN)

Rank	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV
	(Rupees per month)			
AC	290	250	223	203
LAG	330—7—414	285—7—369	240—6—312	215—5—275
CPL	350—7—420 —8—436	310—7—380 —8—396	250—6—310 —8—326	230—6—290 —8—306
SGT	420—10—520	360—8—440	300—8—380	300—8—380
F. SGT/JWO	520—15—610	455—15—545	385—15—475	385—15—475
WO	620—20—740	550—20—670	480—20—600	480—20—600
MWO	725—25—825	650—25—750	600—25—700	600—25—700

Warrant Officers and Master Warrant Officers granted Honorary Commission :—

Honorary Flying Officer

Rs. 1,000 p.m.

Honorary Flight Lieutenant

Rs. 1,100 p.m.

Losses in Tyre Industry

3404. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Tyre Industry has been sustaining loss ;

(b) if so, since which year and the extent of loss suffered by Indian Tyre Industry in last three years ; and

(c) the reasons of loss suffered by Tyre Industry in those years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) According to the Automotive Tyre Manufacturers' Association (ATMA), the published accounts of tyre companies show that the industry earned a profit of Rs. 27.54 crores in 1982 and incurred operating losses of Rs. 3.79 crores in 1983 and Rs. 60.10 crores in 1984. Losses incurred by the industry in 1983 and 1984 are stated to be due to unremunerative prices of tyres.

Facilities to N.R.I. for setting up Industries in backward areas

3405. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the facilities/incentives offered by Government have found favour with the non-resident Indians to set up industries in the backward areas ; and

(b) if so, the names of the backward areas where industries have been established by them and what further steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) Since the setting up of Special Approval Committee in November, 1983 for dealing with applications from non-resident Indians for setting up industries, a number of proposals have been approved for the setting up of industries by non-resident Indians. These projects also cover backward districts of Almora, Dehradun, Sultanpur, Mathura in Uttar Pradesh, Bidar, Dharwar in Karnataka, Dhar, Betul in Madhya Pradesh Srinagar (J&K), Solan (Himachal Pradesh), Batnagiri, Nanded, Raigad in Maharashtra, Nalgonda, Medak, Chittoor in Andhra Pradesh, Bharuch, Dang in Gujarat, Mohindergarh (Haryana), North Arcot (Tamil Nadu), Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu.

The approved projects are at various stages of implementation.

[Translation]

Difficulty in marketing the goods produced in Industrial Units set up by Non-resident Indians

3406. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :
SHRI VISHNU MODI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had encouraged non-resident Indians to invest capital in the country ;

(b) if so, the number of such applications received from non-resident Indians during the last three years alongwith details thereof ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that though the capital investment has been made in setting up industrial units by these non-resident Indians continuously for the last three years, there is no buyer for their products in the country ;

(d) if so, the details thereof, and the names of the products which Government had imported even before the issue of the licences therefor ;

(e) whether keeping in view the difficulties faced by these non-resident Indians Government propose to introduce a scheme so that they may not face any difficulty in marketing their products ; and

(f) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) Since the setting up of the Special Approval Committee for considering industrial licensing proposals from NRIs/ persons of Indian origin in November, 1983, 511 applications have been received till the end of June, 1985. Out of these, 506 applications have been disposed of and 5 are at various stages of consideration.

(c) to (f) The Non-resident Indians are also subject to normal industrial licensing mechanism under the IDR Act, 1951 excepting for special facilities for import of capital goods out of their own funds while coming back to India for permanent settlement. The industrial units both by resident Indians as also Non-resident Indians have to market their product themselves. However, Government have not received any information from units owned by non-resident Indians regarding difficulties in marketing. There is therefore no question of introducing a scheme for marketing the product of Non-resident Indian units.

[English]

Violation of pollution clause by industries

3407. SHRI SOM NATH RATH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Industrial pollution is increasing, gradually ;

(b) whether letters of intent incorporate certain conditions designed to check and prevent air, water and soil pollution arising out of industrial projects ;

(c) if so, the reasons for flouting these rules ; and

(d) how many of such offenders have been punished during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) While in certain pockets the industrial pollution might have increased, there is no general trend to indicate gradual increase in pollution.

(b) Letters of Intent are issued subject to the following condition :

“Adequate steps shall be taken to the satisfaction of the Government to prevent air, water and soil pollution. Further, such anti-pollution measures to be installed should conform to the effluent and emission standards prescribed by the State Government in which the factory of the industrial undertaking is located.”

In the case of 20 highly polluting industries identified by the Government, certain more stringent conditions are stipulated in the letter of intent, and unless these conditions are fulfilled the letter of intent is not to be converted into an industrial licence.

(c) and (d) Once the unit goes into production it is for the State Governments and State Pollution Control Boards to watch the pollution control arrangements made at the industrial undertakings and take further action in the matter.

[Translation]

Policy to encourage Indians living abroad to set up Industries in India

3408. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to formulate a new policy for encouraging the setting up of industries in India by persons of Indian origin living abroad and also for the repatriation of these persons ;

(b) if so, by what time the said policy will be formulated ; and

(c) how these persons will be informed of the said policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Setting up of BHEL Workshop in West Bengal

3410. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited workshop is proposed to be set up in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) by when it is likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Acute crisis in Steel Foundry Units

3411. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether steel foundry units are facing acute crisis due to recession in wagon building industry ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps being taken to keep the steel foundry units working ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Some of the Steel Foundry units which supply a large portion of their production for wagon industry have been affected by the drastic reduction in the orders placed by Railways for Bogie Castings, etc.

(b) and (c) Due to resource constraints the Railways have been able to plan manufacture of only 5,500 wagons (FWU) during 1985-86. Ministry of Railways have sought additional allocation of funds for wagon procurement, which will enable placement of orders for Bogie Castings etc. in addition to those already placed. The Steel Casting units have also been encouraged to diversify to supply castings to other industries and to develop exports.

Setting up of Head Post Office of Baruan (Kabirpur) and Bari

3413. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Jaipur Sub-Division (HPO. PIN 755001) has a number of small post offices under its jurisdiction, and the area being prone to natural calamities like high floods etc., the rural people do not get withdrawals from Savings Bank accounts and money orders at such times ;

(b) the action Government propose to take to remove the such hardships ; and

(c) whether Government propose to sanction Jaipur type of Head Offices at Baruan (Kabirpur), Bari and at Mangalpur (Kayangola) to make the services more meaningful in the area and if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Only Bari Cuttack Sub Post Office with its five Branch Offices is prone to high floods, causing dislocation of service for a few days in a year. No noteworthy instances of delayed withdrawal from savings bank accounts or delayed payment of money orders have been noticed.

(b) Effective steps to maintain link with affected officers are invariably taken on priority basis.

(c) Head Post Officers are created under certain departmental norms approved by the staff inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance. According to these norms, creation of Head Post Offices at these places has not been found justified.

Production of Electronic Teleprinters

3414. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd. (HTL) has been entrusted with the task of producing electronic teleprinters ;

(b) if so, the number of such electronic teleprinters produced by HTL in 1984-85 ;

(c) whether his Ministry propose to assign the task of producing electronic teleprinters to some more companies ; and

(d) the total number of electronic teleprinters expected to be produced by the end of 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Nil.

(c) Two more companies have been granted letters of intent for manufacture of electronic teleprinters by the Government of India.

(d) Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd. has planned to produce 1000 numbers electronic teleprinters during 1985-86.

Setting up of Special Courts to deal with Economic Offences

3415. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Law Ministry had suggested to his Ministry to set up special courts in the country to deal with economic offences ;

(b) whether the proposal is still under consideration or any final decision has been taken ; and

(c) to what extent the new special courts would be effective in disposing of the cases pertaining to tax evaders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) and (b) The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territory of Delhi have established or earmarked separate courts exclusively for dealing with economic offences under twelve specified Central Acts. The State Government of Gujarat and West Bengal have also been requested to set up such courts.

(c) These courts have been set up exclusively to deal with cases pertaining to the economic offences under twelve specified Central Acts viz., Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947, Wealth Tax Act, 1957, Income Tax Act, 1961, Customs Act, 1962, Gold (Control) Act, 1968, Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964, Gift Tax Act, 1958, Export (Quality Control and Inspection Act, Companies Act and Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act.

**Widening of National Highway between
Silchar and Imphal via Giriban**

3416. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount sanctioned for the construction and maintenance of the National Highway from Silchar to Imphal via Giriban during the last three financial years ;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to widen the said National Highway in the near future ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (d) The road sector Silchar to Imphal forms a part of the road from Imphal to Badarpur which was declared National Highway 53 in 1980. Accordingly, for upgradation of the road to National Highway specifications, the works of widening (varying from 7.45 metres to 12 metres improvement and maintenance of the road is

being done by the Border Roads Organisation. During the last three financial years, an amount of Rs. 797.78 lakhs was sanctioned for execution of these works.

**STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY
TO USQ NO. 4801 dt. 30-4-85 re : MULTI-
NATIONALS AND INDIAN COMPANIES
ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING AND
EXPORTING FOOD PRODUCTS.**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : In answer to parts (a) & (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4801 on 30th April, 1985 it was stated as under :—

“(a) & (b) M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited, which is borne on the rolls of the Directorate General of Technical Development, is the only company governed by the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act having more than 40% foreign equity engaged in the manufacture and marketing of food products in India. The items of food products manufactured by them are : (1) Vanaspati, Hydrogenated Oil etc. ; (2) Milk Powders (including Baby Food) ; (3) Margarine ; and (4) Ghee. The value of food products exported by them during the last three years is not available as no such company-wise data of export is maintained.”

2. It has since been brought to the notice of the Government that M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited has sold their units producing the items of food products mentioned in the reply above to M/s. Lipton (India) Limited as on-going business and that they are no longer owners of the above mentioned items. M/s. Lipton (I) Limited is not a FERA company. There is, thus, no company governed by the FERA manufacturing and marketing food products in India at present. In view of the position stated above, the reply given to parts (a) & (b) of the question may please be corrected as under :—

“(a) & (b) M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited, which is borne on the rolls of the Directorate General of Technical Development, was the only company, governed by the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act having more than 40% foreign equity, engaged in the manufacture and marketing of food products in India upto the year 1984. The items of food products manufactured by them were : (1) Vanaspati, Hydrogenated Oil etc. ; (2) Milk Powders (including Baby Food) ; (3) Margarine ; and (4) Ghee. With the transfer of the units manufacturing the above mentioned items to M/s. Lipton (I) Limited with effect from the 11th May, 1984, there is no company governed by the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act engaged in the manufacture of food products at present. The value of food products exported by them during the last three years is not available as no such company-wise data is maintained.”

3. The above mentioned error was brought to the notice of the Government by the middle of May 1985 only. As the last Session of the Lok Sabha ended on 18th May, 1985, the reply given on 30th April, 1985, could not be corrected in that Session. The earliest opportunity is being taken to correct the reply in the current Session of the Lok Sabha.

4. The error as well as the slight delay in correcting the reply is regretted.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO USQ NO. 213 dt. 23-7-85 re : MISSING RADAR SCIENTIST FROM ELECTRONICS AND RADAR DEVELOPMENT ESTABLISHMENT.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : The existing reply to parts (c) and (d) of the above mentioned question reads as follows :—

“(c) and (d) It is not known whether Shri Y. Ratnakar Rao has gone abroad and accepted any assignment with SML of California”.

2. Since then it has been learnt from Ministry of Home Affairs that records in

Bombay Airport indicate that Shri Y. Ratnakar Rao left for New York from Bombay by Air India Flight No. AI-105 on 5 Sep 84. He is holding a passport No. R. 039931/Bangalore which was issued on 9.4.81. There is no authentic information about his whereabouts or place of his working.

3. In view of the above the answer to parts (c) & (d) may be read as under :—

“Information has now been received that Shri Y. Ratnakar Rao has left for USA. However, authentic information about his whereabouts in USA is not yet known”.

4. Action to correct the reply was initiated as soon as the correct position was received.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : What has happened ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, privilege must get precedence.

MR. SPEAKER : I am just getting it. I have asked for facts and I will let you know.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have already taken action on that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What I wanted to tell you is.....

[Translation]

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN (Etah) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the condition is very serious in Etah.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You stand at your own place. Don't stand in the aisle.

[Translation]

You should have studied the rules. You should also go through what you have written.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. No question. It is not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Mahfooj Ali Khan, the first thing is that you don't

know the rules. The second thing is you don't see.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is not my fault. No, don't try to overact. Not allowed. Absolutely irresponsible.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No. This is irrelevant.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You came here to represent certain people. It is irrelevant. I cannot break the rules for you. I would like you to withdraw from the House.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : He is taking unnecessarily. I told him, it is irresponsible.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir please allow me for two minutes only.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Why should I ? It is not according to rules.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Listen, you are wrong.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr Gupta, please try to tell him not to proceed.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I am not allowing this gentleman. He is taking the law in his own hands. You are breaking the law here.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : You are breaking, absolutely you are breaking the law.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you doing it ?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : How can I listen and under what rules.

****Not recorded.**

[English]

MR. MAHFOOJ ALI : it is irresponsible talk, I am not going to allow you. Don't break the rules. Will you like to withdraw from the House ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This is irresponsible. You should not transgress. I will give you everything, but not like this. I know it and you know it. You do it knowingly then that is the worst part of it. Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing him.

*(Interruptions)***

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I have already seen.

[English]

But then, why this ? That is why the Assembly is there. I will like you to withdraw from the House.

*(Interruptions)***

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Speaker, just listen to me for a minute.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already taken action.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I want to help you...

MR. SPEAKER : I am already helped. This might be a policy matter, this might be a question of an administrative matter. I will look into it and get the Minister speak.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What is the issue, let the House know it.

MR. SPEAKER : I have known it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : My question is that on the export matter, the Finance Minister has made policy declarations outside the House.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Professor Sahib, why are you insisting on it ? I shall see to it.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : And there are seven precedents of the Speaker's Ruling that...

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I am saying.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : When the House is in Session, no Minister should say anything outside the House regarding a policy matter. What is your Ruling ? Have you applied your mind ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am applying my mind.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE : I have given you seven Rulings of the Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already applied my mind, Sir, without even your asking me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : How have you applied ? What is your conclusion ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am asking him, and I will then look into it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That means you are keeping it under consideration.

MR. SPEAKER : Surely, that is what I have already said.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, luckily the Finance Minister is here. I have given you a notice that today, the 13th of August, the bank officers all over the country are to go on strike.

MR. SPEAKER : That is something different. No, no.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I have a feeling that some settlement should take place on their demands. Otherwise all banks would be paralysed. The bank Officers have put forward certain demands...

[Translation]

MR. SAEAKER : They are doing wrong things in spite of heavy pay packets.

[English]

AN HON. MEMBER : We want a discussion on what is happening.

PROF.K.K. TEWARY : I have given notice for discussion.....

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : All right we shall take it up.

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF K.K. TEWARY : ...And western countries are conspiring to drive a wedge between Indians and the Blacks there. They are trying to weaken the United Front against the Apartheid regime there.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Tewary, I have already told you yesterday, I have considered it. I have asked for the facts and I will let you know. Today we are having Business Advisory Committee meeting.

PROF K.K. TEWARY : Please ask the Minister to make a statement.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I shall tell him.

[English]

PROF. P.J KURIEN : I have also given a notice on what is happening in South Africa. We want to have a discussion on this.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SARI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN : Please listen to me for two minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : You are doing a wrong thing. I shall not listen.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is totally wrong.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Mahfooj Sahib, you have got Assembly. There are elected representatives in the Assembly. There is a Government. We cannot do anything.

(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Narasimha Rao.

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification under Cantonment Act, 1924

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Transfer of Property in Cantonments (Form of Notice and manner of giving such Notice) Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No.S.R.O. 157 in Gazette of India dated the 20th July, 1985 under sub-section (3) of section 281 of the Cantonments Act, 1924.

[Placed in library. See No. LT 1307/85]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, I am not listening.

SHRI MOHD MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN : I am going.

MR. SPEAKER : Then you can. I would like you to withdraw from the House.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN : Yes, I am going.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, go, you are welcome to do it.

(Shri Mohd. Mahfooj Ali Khan then left the House).

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : Sir, the matter regarding liberating Kashmir has been reported in the Press. There is a serious development. Pakistan has now started spending money for liberating Kashmir.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please give a notice.

[English]

There is nothing like this.

SHRI C.P. THAKUR (Patna) : Sir, in Tripura, innocent people have been killed and the guerrillas have threatened to...

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing, I have already gone into that.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) : Sir, just now, my esteemed colleague

**Not recorded.

Shri Indrajit Gupta has told that the bank people have gone on strike. Sir, just a minute. The Finance Department is spending Rs. 2 crores per month..... (Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : This is nothing. Not allowed.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : Sir disruptive activities are taking place...(Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—Contd.

[English]

Notification under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 ; Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Third Amendment Rules, 1985. Report under Section 21 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 :—

(i) S.O. 317 (e) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1985 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs India Machinery Company Limited, Howrah, beyond five years.

(ii) S.O. 538 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th July, 1985 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Priyalaxmi Mills, Baroda, Gujarat, beyond five years.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 1308/85].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 :—

- (i) S.O. 360 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th April, 1985 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Motor and Machinery Manufacturers Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.
 - (ii) S.O. 374 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1985 regarding extension of period of take over of management of (a) Messrs Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur (b) Messrs Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Pondicherry (c) Messrs Swadeshi Cotton Mills Maunath Bhanjan (d) Messrs Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Naini (e) Messrs Udaipur Cotton Mills, Udaipur and (f) Messrs Rae Bareli Textile Mills, Rae Bareli, beyond five years.
 - (iii) S.O. 416 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th May, 1985 regarding extension of period to take over of management of Messrs Brentfort Electric (India) Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.
 - (iv) S.O. 424 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1985 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Krishna Silicate and Glass Works Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.
 - (v) S.O. 425 (E) published in Gazette of India, dated the 29th May, 1985 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Bengal Potteries Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.
 - (vi) S.O. 430(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th May, 1985 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Motor and Machinery Manufacturers Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.
 - (vii) S.O. 483 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1985 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Shri Rama Sugars and Industries Limited, Seethanagarm,
 - (viii) S.O. 485 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1985 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Sri Rama Sugars and Industries Limited, Bobbili, beyond five years.
 - (ix) S.O. 490 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1985, regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Engel India Machine and Tools Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.
 - (x) S.O. 491 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1985 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Cauvery Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited, Pudukottai, beyond five years.
 - (xi) S.O. 492 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1985 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Somasundram Super Spinning Mills, Muthanendal, beyond five years.
 - (xii) S.O. 499 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1985 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Plyboard Industries Limited, Pampore, beyond five years.
 - (xiii) S.O. 500 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1985 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Associated Industries (Assam) Limited, Chandrapur, beyond five years.
- [Placed in library. See No. LT 130/1985]
- (3) A copy of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Third Amendment Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 482 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 1985 under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956.
- [Placed in library. See No. LT 1310/85]

- (4) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) under section 21 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 in the case of Messrs Polychem Limited, Bombay for (i) Polyvinyl Acetate (Captive) (ii) Various Formulations of Polyvinyl Alcohol and (iii) Vinyl Acetate and Styrene based Emulsions with other Monomers and the order dated the 30th March, 1985 of the Central Government together with an explanatory note under section 62 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969.

[Placed in library. See. No. LT 1311/85]

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

[English]

First Report

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : I beg to present the First Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifty-Seventh Report of the Committee (7th Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Railways—Transportation of Perishable Commodities by Railways.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) Need to set up proposed University for Fisheries in Kerala during the Seventh Plan period.

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil) : Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a very genuine demand of the State of Kerala. It is learnt that the Government of India propose to set up a university for Fisheries during the 7th Plan period. Kerala has strong case for establishment of the proposed University.

Kerala is the leading producer of marine products. The State has the highest population of fishermen in the country. The State has also pioneered several new ventures such as the Shrimp hatchery at Azhikode, and the Sea Farm at Malam-

puzha. The State Government has also taken up fishermen's training on a large scale and has set up five fishermen training centres. A number of central institutes such as Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Central Institute of Fisheries Research Institute, Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Integrated Fisheries Project and Exploratory fisheries project are located in Kerala.

In view of the facilities already existing the University will be able to operate successfully right from its inception in the State of Kerala, if it is established there.

In the light of the above facts, I request the Government to set up the proposed fisheries University in the State of Kerala.

- (ii) Need to rehabilitate the people of Danapur and Nacta Diara areas of Patna Districts affected by erosion caused by the river Ganga on a piece of land belonging to the N.E. Railway.

SHRI C.P. THAKUR (Patna) : Sir, the people of Danapur and Nacta Diara of Patna district in Bihar are facing extreme hardship due to erosion caused by the river Ganges. They are becoming homeless and without lands. They need immediate help and rehabilitation facilities by the Government. Some of the displaced persons of Nacta Diara settled on a piece of land belong to N.E. Railway in Patna district. They requested the railway authorities to let them settle at the local land. But the matter is pending since long. It is earnestly requested that the matter is settled early.

- (iii) Need to instruct Jute Corporation of India to buy adequate supplies of fibres to build buffer stocks to safeguard the interests of jute growers.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : The Minister of Textiles and Agriculture had assured the House that the Jute Corporation of India would enter the market and start purchase of raw jute, would mop up between 25 and 33 per cent of the new crop and would give the farmers not only the minimum support price but Rs. 25/- additional per quintal.

However, according to the latest reports from Calcutta, there is a disquieting slump in the prices of raw jute. There has been a continuous drop in prices. Arrivals in the Calcutta market have been nearly 18,000

bales a day but the off-take is not more than 13,000 bales. In anticipation of further decline in prices, the jute mills and their agents are slowing down their rate of purchases. It is, therefore, urgently necessary, if the farmers are to be saved, the JCI should start its operations without further delay and should buy adequate supplies of fibre to build a buffer stock. I urge upon the Government to give necessary directions to the Jute Corporation of India accordingly.

[Translation]

- (iv) Need to set up some industrial units in Vidarbha for overall development of the area.

MR. VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Chimur): Mr. Speaker Sir, Vidarbha which was once the centre of activities of Mahatma Gandhi and Acharya Vinoba Bhave and from where the Independence struggle had gained momentum after 1920, remains neglected today. Prior to 1956, when the States were formed on linguistic basis, Nagpur was the state capital. The first Prime Minister of the country, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru had said that he was happy to be in Vidarbha and Nagpur and its importance would never be allowed to be diminished. But it is sad that when Pt. Nehru is no more, its importance is being eroded. Many offices are being shifted from Nagpur to other places. Whenever there is a cut in say, Railways or Civil Aviation facilities the capital of Vidarbha i.e. Nagpur suffers on that account. The situation today is that no adequate means of irrigation, no roads, no bridges, no industries and no proper means of communication are available in Vidarbha.

There is abundance of cement, coal, minerals, and forest resources in Vidarbha and they are exported to other states also. Vidarbha is second to Bihar in the matter of coal, but there is no big industry in that area. The centre had proposed to set up a railway coach factory in this area but it was later shifted to Punjab. We welcome it but we demand that steel, gas and forest based industries be set up there so that unemployment may be removed and unnecessary expenditure on the transportation of raw material avoided.

The gas of Bombay High is being sent to Sawai Madhopur, Uttar Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh but Vidarbha has been ignored in this respect also. Not much expenditure will be incurred in laying pipeline up to Vidarbha and gas-based Petro-Chemical industries can also be set up there.

I would, therefore, request the Government to make legal or some other provision to ensure that the importance of Vidarbha is not reduced, and it gradually increases.

- (v) Need to take steps to check the pollution of underground water as well as Ganga water in Bilhaur Tehsil, Kanpur, U. P.

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI (Bilhaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, only 39 tube-wells are available for irrigation in Bilhaur tehsil of district Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh. Out of them, 8 tube-wells have been declared unsuccessful due to salinity of water in them, which is suspected in the remaining tube-wells as well. As such, there is uncertainty of underground-water in the area. Had the technical advice of the geologists of the State Ground Water Board been taken in this regard, these tube-wells would not have failed.

12.14 hrs

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the chair)

Iron, Aluminium and Silica content in the ground water of this region is very high and as a result, the discharges from these tube-wells fluctuate. Not only this, the pipes installed in these tube-wells, corrode with the passage of time and ultimately the tube-wells fail. Similarly in about 20 other districts having saline water, tube-wells are being installed by various departments without any scientific basis.

It would, therefore, be in public interest to have a detailed discussion in the House on the increasing pollution of the groundwater. Directives to U. P. Government should also be given to announce a definite policy with regard to pollution in Ganga and to stop pollution of ground water.

[English]

- (vi) Need to make arrangements to carry drinking water from Trichy to Dindigul by train.

SHRI K.R. NATARAJAN (Dindigul) : Sir, there is acute scarcity of drinking water supply for residents of Dindigul town in Madurai district in Tamil Nadu. The population of Dindigul town is about three lakhs. Apart from this, there is floating population of about one lakh. It is the headquarters for a number of district offices. It becomes capital city of a new district called "Anna District" shortly from 15th September, 1985. Dindigul is the important railway junction between Tirudhi and Madurai Railway Junctions. This city has been getting drinking water supply from Kamaraj Sahar. Now it has got dried up. About 160 bore wells have been sunk. Now the subsoil water also has got diminished. 40 lorries have been engaged to bring drinking water to Dindigul. Yet there is acute scarcity of drinking water supply in Dindigul. So, the Government of Tamil Nadu has made a request to the Minister of Railways to arrange to carry drinking water by trains from Tiruchi to Dindigul. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister of Railways to solve this problem by arranging for the trains to carry drinking water from Tiruchi to Dindigul as requested by the Government of Tamil Nadu immediately and to protect the people of Dindigul by providing drinking water in this critical situation.

- (vii) Need to fix minimum price of cotton at Rs. 600 per quintal and stop the proposed import of cotton.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : The cotton industry is day by day vastly developing in our country. The present rate of production of cotton in our country is sufficient for our needs and export.

But unfortunately in some of the States the cotton industrialists are suppressing real production of cotton with vested interest and seeking import of cotton from outside just to deprive the cotton-growers of their claim for a reasonable and better price for their production.

The Government is not able to take into consideration the total production of cotton in some of the States because

the cotton-purchasers and industrialists are not showing the real production of cotton. For example, the cotton-growers from Adilabad district of Andhra Pradesh sell the cotton at border market, i.e., at Nagpur for want of better price and the purchasers will not show the account of cotton which they have purchased. Likewise, the cotton-growers from Warangal and other districts sell the cotton at Raichur in Karnataka since there is no Cotton Corporation centre ready to purchase it there.

So far as export of cotton is concerned, only two States, i.e., Maharashtra and Gujarat, were allowed to export the cotton, and Andhra Pradesh was allotted only 10,000 bails of cotton for export, though the State of Andhra Pradesh is capable of producing more cotton.

It is, therefore, requested that the Government may immediately fix a minimum price for cotton as Rs. 600/- per quintal and stop the idea of importing cotton and take initiative in starting Cotton Corporation centres for purchasing cotton at better price. The Cotton Corporation should also set up a purchase centre at Warangal where the cotton-growers are very anxious to improve their production of cotton if they can get better price for the same. I further request the Government to take steps to have a check and take serious action against the persons and industrialists who are suppressing the real production of cotton.

- (viii) Need to take immediate steps for protecting the "Great Indian Bustard" specially the "Sorsan" Bustard sanctuary.

SHRI JUJHAR SINGH (Jhalawar) : Sir, as a result of reckless shooting and unsafe environment for breeding, the Great Indian Bustard has become a very rare bird and it is on the verge of extinction as a species at present. The Government of India has declared this bird as a National Bird and has even published a stamp on it to draw public attention for its protection. One of the breeding places of the Great Indian Bustard is located around village Sursan in Tehsil Anita of District Kota in Rajasthan. With the advent of rainy season, the birds have started migrating to this place for

breeding as usual, but they are not safe there as the Government of Rajasthan have not provided wire-fencing around the breeding area. Nor has the Government provided guard to protect the bird from the intruding animals and humanbeings in spite of the fact that the Wild Life Department has declared 'Sursan' as a bustard sanctuary. The Government of India should direct the Government of Rajasthan to take steps early for the protection of breeding places of the Great Indian Bustard and specially the Sursan breeding area of District Kota in Rajasthan.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN (AMENDMENT) BILL-Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri T. Anjiah on the 7th August, 1985, namely :—

“That the Bill further to amend the Employment of Children Act, 1938, be taken into consideration.”

Mr. Mool Chand Daga, please be brief.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) :
“Buds That Never Bloom”.

[Translation]

If the buds are destroyed how will the flowers bloom. In spite of the Directive Principles laid down in Article 39 of the Constitution, a good number of children are still employed in the country. This impedes their development.

[English]

“Despite constitutional provisions and several legislations banning child labour, 17 million children in this country are still forced to work because of persisting socio-economic conditions. The fact that they work illegally, says the author, a trade unionist, opens them to severe exploitation. In an accompanying piece, the author points out the lacunae in the laws that relate to children and the fact that the complete abolition of child labour would throw open 17 million jobs for the adult unemployed...”

[Translation]

This article was published in February, 1985, in the Indian Express. Are so many children still employed in the country? If the children are subjected to hard work, their development will be hampered. The hon. Minister's intentions may be good but how many persons have been awarded punishment under section 4 of the Act till today.

[English]

“Whoever employs any child or permits any child to work in contravention of the provisions of section 3.”

[Translation]

Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state how many people have been punished under section-4A and under section-4C? If these figures are not supplied, it would be difficult to know whether this Bill has been brought forward for enhancing the punishment or for other purpose. According to this Bill, if a worker is exploited he cannot go to the court direct for seeking justice. Only a Labour Inspector can go to the court. If a child worker is being exploited and he is not getting his due, he too cannot go to the court, without the prior permission of the Labour Inspector. This law should also have been amended.

[English]

“No prosecution under this Act shall be instituted except by or with the previous sanction of an Inspector appointed under section 6.”

[Translation]

The worker will have to go to the Inspector. A reference has been made about the certificate. Who are the prescribed Doctors? Whosoever has a certificate of age issued by the doctor will be treated above 14 years. These days the Inspectors obtain fake certificates from the doctors by offering allurements. It is not possible to give a genuine certificate of age. Even after an X-Ray, the age of the boy cannot be determined. You must have seen the provision in the Act of 1938. If you wanted to amend this provision, you should have amended the whole Act. You said that the offenders would be punished, but because

of the proviso, he too will escape punishment. The question is that children who are the wealth of our country and who are like buds blooming in a garden, will be ruined. Thus the development of the country will suffer a great deal. Therefore, a comprehensive Bill should be brought forward with a view to abolishing child labour. Wrong doers should be awarded stringent punishment so that the children may develop properly. It is our duty to bring up the poor children properly and make them good citizens, as also to ensure a better future for them. This is the responsibility of the Government, because ours is a welfare state. You are in a position to see to their interests. Therefore, I hope that you would soon bring forward a comprehensive legislation so as to ensure a bright future for our children.

[English]

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : Sir, I would like to make only one or two suggestions. First of all I would like to emphasise that child labour should be abolished once for all. In this country it is impossible to stop exploitation of children through legislation. Even in your State. Mr. Deputy Speaker, the situation is horrifying. The children are being exploited. Only this morning we read in the newspapers that the Prime Minister was horrified to find thousands of children being in jails. It is inhuman. So, I would suggest legislation should be brought forward very soon so that there should be no child labour. Under the Directive Principles of the Constitution we are bound to see that children between the age of 5 to 14 are compulsorily educated. It is the responsibility of the State to provide education. We have that responsibility on the one hand under the Constitution and on the other hand we are legislating for child labour. I urge that child labour should be abolished.

Secondly, whenever a criminal offence is established against a child, the child should not be sent to jail. At present they are being sent to jail in many States. In Karnataka we are not sending the children to jail. We have certified schools for children. My view is that many of the children, excepting a few, get reformed and become good citizens after they

are trained in certified schools. Through legislation we will not be able to control the child exploitation. It is alright in the organised sector but in the un-organised sector like farms we find that the parents send their children to the farms due to economic reasons the moment they attain the age of five or six. Therefore, the drop-outs in the schools in the rural area is 70 to 80 per cent. It is a social problem and I am very happy that this august House has devoted so much time on this subject. The future of the country depends on how we bring up our children. It is the responsibility of the society to see that the children are properly looked after, educated and provided nutritious food. Even after 38 years of our attaining Independence we find there is mal-nutrition among children and many children die at an early age. So, I once again appeal to the Government to bring forward a comprehensive legislation to see that the child labour is abolished.

[Translation]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Mr. Chairman Sir, many hon. Members have expressed their views for and against the Employment of Children (Amendment) Bill, 1985. You must be aware that Kashmir carpet is next to that of Iran in quality, beauty and colour combination. You must also be aware as to who weave them. These carpets are woven by small children who are engaged in this industry in thousands in the Kashmir valley. They are employed in this industry. It has been stated in the Bill that a child under the age of 14 years cannot be employed at all but you must have seen their plight there. I believe that many of the hon. Members visit Kashmir quite frequently and if per chance you care to visit a factory unnoticed, you will find children in the age group of 7 to 8 years or 14 to 15 years only are employed there. As a result, these children are not able to get education and secondly their physical structure gets deformed—they become hunch-backed, because it is a cumbersome job and they have to stoop very low while doing work. The result is that when they become hunch-backed and attain the age of 17 or 18 years, the employers do not employ them any further.

The reason is that when he is grown

up, he demands more wages. They get small children on less wages and when they are grown up, their services are terminated. There is a master who gives them instructions. The children work and manufacture carpets under a special code and a special language.

I would like to bring one thing to your notice. In 1974-75 when the late Sheikh Saheb came to power in Jammu and Kashmir, hon. Members had raised a demand for banning the employment of children in factories. In the beginning, Sheikh Saheb agreed to it but later on it was heard that some people had advised him that if he wanted to have a control or grip on Kashmir politics, then child labour be allowed in this industry so that they might remain illiterate. It is not known whether he had done this deliberately or not.

At present all the anti-India elements in Kashmir are mostly illiterate. The literate persons or intellectuals understand wherein lies their welfare. You will not find such elements amongst them. Very few elements might be there. It is also said that there is a political conspiracy to keep people illiterate.

Many suggestions are made here. An hon. Member has suggested that Child Labour Act should be scrapped. If this is done, the employers will have a free hand. If the child labour is totally banned, it will be a welcome step. If it is not possible then some way should be found out to ensure that their education is not affected. They may not be put on work for more than one or two hours so that they may be able to continue their studies. In this way, they will be able to supplement their family's income to some extent. They get wages on the basis of square inch in the Kashmir carpet industry and they can earn this much by doing two hours' work also.

I, therefore, support this Bill. But some way has to be found out by which such children are not deprived of their education.

In Delhi also, there are many scooter and cycle workshops functioning on roadsides. A 'Dada' type person is there in such a workshop and small children work in it. How will you control this? In factories, the requirement under rule made under

section 3(b) and 3(d) of this Bill has to be met. This Rule is required to be displayed in the premises of the factory. These rules are not enforced in the roadside workshops. Their working hours have not been specified. Nobody is having these rules implemented in such workshops. The inspectors are in league with the employers. Whether it is a factory or a cinema or wine business, the Factory Inspectors and Excise Inspectors are always hand in glove with the employers. Strict instructions should be given to these inspectors and some higher officer should also be deputed from time to time to oversee the work of these inspectors so that the wrong-doers could be checked.

With these words, I support the Bill which may meet the present requirements but in the long run the position has to be reviewed.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to express my views on the Employment of Children (Amendment) Bill. I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak.

Prior to this Bill, many other Bills had also been introduced and passed in this House. But the laws enacted here are not implemented properly by the officers concerned.

In India, the problem of child labour is very acute and their condition is very pitiable. It is a well-known fact that most of the mothers have to go without food in this country. The only reason for this is poverty. Consequent upon the increase in population, the number of child labour will go on increasing. The wages paid to a child labourer anywhere are not sufficient for him to make his both ends meet. Today the condition is that if you throw the leftovers from your dining table on road, a dog will come from one direction and a child labourer from the other to eat them. The condition of the child labourer is worse than the dogs.

At one time it was said that children were the future hope of the country. Today these children are starving and they are wandering here and there in search of employment. When they fail to find jobs, they commit big crimes and are put behind the bars. The innocent children set out from

their homes in search of jobs but instead of finding any job they land themselves in jails. There is nobody to take care of them. Inhuman behaviour is meted out to them in jails also.

One of the causes of the child labour problem is poverty. The second reason is that industrialists and factory owners employ children with a view to earning more profit as they are available at less wages. Due to poverty, people send their children to work. Unless we create human feelings and popular awakening in the society through mass media and realise from the core of our heart that by forcing a child to work, we put his entire future in jeopardy, this Act cannot be implemented effectively. In the organised sectors, the practice of employing child labour can be dispensed with. To ensure that children are not employed, it is essential to provide them compulsory free education.

Sir, you might have read in the headlines about Bihar State where heads of some innocent children were chopped off and sent to foreign countries. Export of human skulls is an unprecedented happening in Bihar and it is the talk of the day. These children used to wander from one place to another in search of some jobs so as to be able to make their both ends meet. Some agents took them away by luring them with the offer of jobs. This is the condition of the children in India. Nehruji was fond of rose and children. This is the condition of the children in his country. Children Day is observed in our country and children programmes are broadcast on the Radio and televised on the T.V. These children are being victimised by some goondas and loafers. They cut arms, etc. of these children and then force them to begging.

I would like to know the number of persons arrested and punished so far under this law. I would request the hon. Minister to state specifically in his reply whether he proposes to invoke to the provisions of National Security Act, or Goonda Act, to punish persons, who commit petty crimes and create disorder?

The children, who were considered the future hope of India by great leaders like Nehruji, Lohiaji and Gandhiji are being subjected to great torture. Their future is

being marred. Can you not invoke Goonda Act and MISA against them? If some law is there it becomes our duty to implement it.

With these words, I thank you for the opportunity that you gave me to speak on this Bill.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will take very little time while speaking on this measure. The proposal for enhancing the punishment through the Employment of Children (Amendment) Bill and other amendments proposed therein are nothing but an attempt to throw dust in our eyes. You have to see how this law is to be implemented. Five or six years old children are earning for their parents in India by doing work like cleaning utensils in hotels, etc. The parents are living on the earnings of their children. In such a situation it has to be ensured that these children also get enough to fill their belly.

Yesterday an hon. Member, Shrimati Nirmala had said that it was a global phenomenon. I do not subscribe to her views. In socialist countries no such problem is there. You have provided that no child below 16 years of age will be forced to work. If somebody employs a child below 16 years of age he will be awarded punishment. You would have to see what the children below 16 years of age would do if they do not work. You should give them constitutional rights and make proper arrangements for their education. Arrangements should be made to provide them compulsory and free education as well as food. If such arrangements are made, employment of children will automatically come to an end. If you want to deceive children, you can say that a law has been enacted providing for 6 months imprisonment and fine, etc.

An hon. Member has rightly said that a child who used to get Rs. 5 per day previously, will now be paid Rs. 4 only, Re. 1 would be deducted on the plea that they would use this amount for defending themselves, they were involved in some case. This law should be enacted keeping in view the wishes and aspirations of the people. Many good laws have been enacted but their proper implementation should also be

ensured. What is the condition of children today? You say that children of today hold the reins of the country tomorrow but how will they be able to do that when today their condition is that they vie with the dogs in snatching the leftovers thrown on the road. Only those children, who study in Mussoorie or in big schools will become leaders. If you had said that you would make arrangements for providing education to children upto 16 years of age and no guardian will be able to force a child to work till the latter attains the age of 16 years, as is done in socialist countries, then it would have been the right thing. In villages, 5 years old children are seen grazing cattle for which they get two to four maunds of foodgrains with which they and their families make both ends meet. If you want to put an end to it, you should make some arrangements for their livelihood and impart education to the children upto 16 years of age. After that they are free to do any work. As time is short, I conclude my speech.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in this discussion and given several good suggestions and worthy proposals. In the discussion on this Bill, hon. Members have given vent to their feelings on child labour and the condition of the children in the country. You know, this is not a comprehensive Bill and seeks to amend a portion of the Act. In deference to the wishes of the House, we propose to bring forward a comprehensive bill.

In this connection we have received Gurupad Swamy's report and the report of Shri Sanad Mehta and we are examining the recommendations made therein. Nandana Reddy drafted a Bill and even brought some children from Karnataka to show how they are treated. I thank him for drafting such a Bill and putting it before us. I propose to bring before the house a comprehensive Bill based on the recommendations contained in the reports of Gurupad Swamy and Sanad Mehta and the suggestions included in this draft Bill. I know there will be some practical difficulties in bringing such a Bill because if we adopt firm postures by imposing a ban on the employment of

children of 14-15 years age and do not make alternative arrangements, what will be the future of these children? This is a big problem before us. We provide funds to public services organisations and we have been giving them Rs. 9 lakhs. This year we propose to provide Rs. 15 lakhs. These organisations have some training facilities and many children are availing them. We have arranged some facilities in Sivakashi and in carpet industry, but that is not going to help much. The Planning Commission has earmarked a sum of Rs. 5 crores for these children. Financial provision has also been made for educational training and recreational training and some schemes are under consideration in this regard. These will need an outlay of Rs. 45 crores and we are considering as to how to mobilise this amount. We are contemplating whether any cess on management is possible to mobilise funds for improving the lot of child labour, to create a children welfare fund and if so, how much can we collect? We are examining this proposition. We have crores of workers working in factories and hundreds of crores of rupees can be collected if the management is prepared to give us one rupee per worker. With this fund we can arrange for their training, we can provide them social security and also give them some allowance. We are examining all these aspects. But, as you know, this is not so simple a proposition and finances are not in our hands.

Now, some hon. Members have asked what action has so far been taken. Action can be taken by State Governments. Union Government detected 1300 cases but there is no information about the action taken by the respective State Governments. We shall, of course, have some powers for taking action after the enactment of this Bill. The States will be given all the necessary powers. We have Inquiry Board at the Centre. Such Boards are to be set up in the States also.

Then we have the problem of bonded labour among children. We have to go into the details of all these things to see as to what can be done about them. At present, we are thinking to take action about the health hazards, such as in match industry and in carpet industry. We want to take some immediate action in this direction and for this purpose enactment of this Bill is necessary. We have not put any restrictions so

far as domestic servants and the boys who take cattle for grazing are concerned. We have not yet thought about them. Then it is for their parents to take or not to take work from them. We shall examine whether it would be proper to put restrictions in this regard.

Several hon. Members have pleaded for introduction of a comprehensive Bill incorporating provisions for hospitals, dispensaries, education, training, recreational facilities, etc. You will recollect that during emergency lakhs of workers were absorbed in various industries under the apprenticeship scheme, although States are showing some slackness in this respect now and that scheme is not working well. Can such an apprenticeship scheme be made applicable for the children upto the age of 15 years in the shops and establishments? Under such a scheme, some training will be imparted to these children and they will also get some allowance. We shall examine whether some reservation can be made for these children under this scheme. In this way, we can consider imparting training to the children in this age group, who are unemployed and their number is several lakhs.

We shall try to bring forward a Bill including therein as many suggestions of the hon. Members as possible. In this amending Bill big changes have not been proposed. We have to take stock of several aspects for making amendments. We have discussed this problem in this House and you know the working children generally have two or three problems. The 1971 census showed that out of 23 crore children, 1.75 crore are employed. These are the figures we have. You know what we can do for them. Other children are studying and staying in their homes. We have no obligation towards them. We have the obligation towards the working children. Their conditions are not good. We shall have to think about them and shall have to enlighten their parents about the conditions in which their children are working. You say a working child earns Rs. 7 or Rs. 8. This means that 1.75 crore working children are paid Rs. 4000 crores at the rate of Rs. 8/- per child. Wherefrom can we mobilise this sum? It is really difficult to say. But we would have to evolve some system. We shall have

to bring some proposals in this regard and examine their legal implications. We shall have to see how much Centre Government can contribute, how much State Governments can contribute, how much managements can contribute. Its mode of implementation will have to be ensured right from the Gram Panchayat level. Some apprehensions were rightly expressed that employers will pay less following enactment of this legislation. I also had this in my mind. But I shall award the most stringent punishment to the management after personally examining any such case. Exploiters are many. The minimum sentence of three months or a fine of Rs 500/- or both have been laid down. If the offence is repeated the imprisonment can extend to six months. This will be for the judge to decide. But there is no question of compulsory imprisonment. The court can award one day confinement. We consulted the legal department in this regard. They say that in penal code the extent of sentences in murder, rape and dowry cases has been provided. But we have added a proviso to this legislation. In the next Bill, we shall discuss here and see that sentences could be awarded despite this proviso.

The object of this Bill is to enlighten people about what Government of India propose to do in this respect so that some strong action could be taken in the matter. At present I do not want to say anything which may create problems. Poverty is aggravating this problem and I want to examine all the aspects before doing anything in this matter.

It is not possible to withdraw this Bill as some hon. Members have demanded. All of your suggestions will be taken into consideration while drafting a comprehensive Bill. I have noted all the suggestions and points made by hon. Members. I shall try to bring forward a comprehensive Bill after examining the proposals made here. Therefore, I would request the hon. Members not to press their amendments at this moment and withdraw them and give us a chance to bring before this House a comprehensive Bill. We should get time to consider the suggestions made here.

With these words, I would urge the House to pass this Bill.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the Employment of Children Act, 1938, be taken into consideration.”

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 2

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I beg to move :

Page 1, lines 14 to 16,—

Omit “or with fine which shall not be less than five hundred rupees but which may extend to two thousand rupees or with both.” (1)

Page 2,—

Omit lines 5 to 7. (2)

If the debate in the House is to be taken strictly and seriously, then this amendment is a must. If you would like to see that millions of children of our country are not exploited, then we have to see that compulsory imprisonment is provided for. In the case of first offence you have said that the offender shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three months but which may extend to one year or with fine which shall not be less than five hundred rupees but which may extend to two thousand rupees or with both.

In the case of first offence nobody is going to impose imprisonment on the offender. Now, for instance, if an employer employs 500 children and derives lakhs of rupees of profit, then in a court of law he can go free by paying a fine of a few hundred rupees.

Let us take the second offence. You are saying that for second offence there is a compulsory imprisonment for six months. Although there is a provision for six months imprisonment, the proviso says :

“Provided that the court may, for any adequate and special reasons to be

recorded in the judgment, impose a sentence of imprisonment for a term of less than six months.”

This means that an offender in the case of second offence can be imposed a sentence till the rising of the court. This is the consequence of the Bill. Therefore, I would like to suggest with all earnestness that this be taken into consideration.

[Translation]

SHRI T. ANJIAH : What the hon. Member has said is correct because I have also felt it to be so. We have discussed it with the legal department during the last two days, but the problem is that of paucity of time. For all the matters, we have to go to the Cabinet. Therefore, we shall try to incorporate all the points that have been put forth here in the next Bill and there is no need to move amendments now. I shall request the hon. Member to withdraw his amendments.

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : As the hon. Minister has given a word in this House that a comprehensive Bill will be brought before the House soon, I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his Amendments Nos. 1 and 2 ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Amendments Nos. 1 and 2 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is

“That Clause 1 Enacting Formula and Title stand part of the Bill”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI T. ANJIAH : Sir, I beg to move :
“That the Bill be passed”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House now stands adjourned for lunch to reassemble at 02.05 p.m

13.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at seven minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the chair]

INDIAN RAILWAYS (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We take up item No. 6. Hon. Minister Shri Bansilal.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSILAL) : Sir, I beg to move :

“That the Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, as you know the smooth and punctual running of the trains is a must, but recently a trend has been noted that too much of hose-pipe disconnection and alarm chain pulling have started in disturbing the punctuality and smooth running of the trains. Therefore, in this Amendment Bill we have made a provision by which those persons who interfere in the smooth running of the trains by disconnecting hose-pipe will be punished with a minimum punishment of imprisonment of six months and Rs. 500 as fine.

In other sections where earlier the total fine was Rs. 500/- we are making a provision to raise it to Rs. 2,000/-. Hence this amendment. (ends)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890, be taken into consideration.”

SHRI D.N. REDDY (Cuddapah) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Indian Railway is the main artery of transport in the country. With an investment of about Rs. 7500 crores it is Asia's largest and the world's second largest railway system under a single management. The economy of the country, agricultural and industrial, is closely connected with the Railways; it depends upon the functioning of the Railways. If the Railways fail, then, everything fails. If the railways succeed, the economy of the country would certainly be safeguarded. The Railway system functions both as commercial and as a public utility service. Sufficient funds should be provided so as to enable the railways to serve the public better, more as public utility service than as commercial service. Our party has been consistently suggesting that there need not be a separate Railway Budget for the Railways. We have stressed that the Planning Commission should provide sufficient funds so as to enlarge the railway system. I now feel that sufficient funds should be provided to the Railways so that there can be a gradual expansion. There need not be a sudden but a gradual expansion of the Railways in order to make it serve the public better.

Sir, before coming here, I was just going through the proceedings of Railway Consultative Committee of both the South Zone as well as the Parliamentary Committee. I was surprised that for every suggestion that the Members put forth, the answers of the Railway Minister were the same. He said about paucity of funds; and shortage of locomotives. I thought that he gave the answer only to me; but to every suggestion put forth by the Members the same answer was given. I don't blame the Railway Minister. I again plead that sufficient funds should be provided and Railways should expand in a gradual and comprehensive way and in a methodical way to improve the economy of the country.

We find that three principles are widely proclaimed in every large station. That

is, safety, security and punctuality. Sir, I would add a fourth, courtesy. The revenue from passenger traffic is mostly from II class passengers. It forms nearly 96.4% of the revenue. So all help and facilities should be given to the common man. He is really the VIP and the railway staff would do well to serve him well, their master, as he is ours. More attention should be given to the amenities provided to the II class passengers even more than the higher classes. We find that even the higher class passengers are not shown due courtesy, including our own Members of Parliament sitting here! Sir, time and again the Minister's attention has been drawn to it and he says that directions have been given to the staff. But we find that things have not improved at all. After all, consideration for fellow-passengers costs nothing. At least in this respect the Railway Minister cannot plead paucity of funds. He should give strict instructions that the passengers should be treated with lot of consideration and courtesy by the railway staff.

Sir, I had a very unpleasant incident about 10 days ago when I, along with 3 of my colleagues sitting here, was travelling in the Kalka Delhi Howrah Mail on 4th August from Kalka to New Delhi. The train was due to start at 11-40. I request the Railway Minister to look into this. I am telling a specific instance. I request him to get this investigated. The train was to start at 11-40 at Kalka. But it came to the platform 5 minutes late at 11-45. Then only it arrived into the platform. The passengers were sprawling all over the platform from 10 O' clock. No proper explanation was given when we made enquiries. We enquired from the Station Master. He told us that shunting might have taken lot of time and all that. When we asked the Guard he gave certain other reason. Like that, no proper explanation worth the name was given to us. Not only that....

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BANSI LAL) : On what date ?

SHRI D.N. REDDY : 4th of August—
Kalka-Delhi-Howrah Mail.

Not only that. Having come to the platform five minutes late after the starting time, it started again five minutes before we could settle down in the train.

Our reservations were changed. A coupe was given to us. I was travelling with my wife and it was cancelled at the last moment though a coupe was given to us. When I asked the attendant, he said he was not responsible. But in the Notice Board I saw a coupe was allotted to me. I did not take it lying down, I was not going to allow the train to move till a suitable coupe was given to me. Then they took me to another compartment and given berths. This is the condition with us. You can imagine how the second-class passenger, who is our master as I told you before, is treated by the railway staff. I am bringing this particular instance to the notice of the hon. Railway Minister so that investigation is made on this and an explanation is called for it and with the hope that such instances hereafter will stop at least in the near future.

Another point which I have been consistently pleading with the hon. Minister is that these officials either at the zonal level or at the State level should periodically discuss the common issues that arise with the concerned Members of Parliament. It is true that the hon. Minister has been assuring us that instruction has been given but I am very sorry to say that it has not been followed at all.

Again I will give another instance. In the second week of June the Zonal Manager based at Guntakal was in Cuddapah one day. I was also in Cuddapah, my Parliamentary headquarters and I was very eager to discuss with him some points, but unfortunately nobody told me about his presence in Cuddapah, nor did anybody inform me about his programme. Unfortunately, when I was just boarding the Rayalaseema Express and when the train was about to start, I was told that he was also travelling in the same train. If I knew it earlier, I would have gone and discussed with him. But I could not do so. Time and again I was pleading with the hon. Minister that he should discuss some of the local problems with us. After all, most of the problems can be sorted out at the zonal level, as for example, about a small halt or a few berths more in such and such a station or wagon shortage. Most of the things can be discussed, but they do not care to discuss with us and unfortunately we have to come to

the Railway Minister and complain again and again. So, I have given two specific instances, one is what has happened at Kalka and the other is what has happened at Cuddapah. Please get them examined, and I shall be grateful if you inform me the result of this.

About the traffic earnings, it is much more than the general revenues of the Railways and as we see, there is a wagon shortage almost everywhere. The Chairman of the Railways has gone on record to say that he will be able to transport about 250 million tonnes of cargo in the current year, but the Planning Commission having examined it, gave a much higher level, that is, around 279 million tonnes in the year. The projected minimum need will be about 15,000 wagons per year. All that we are told is that only 5,500 wagons are ordered in 1985-86 whereas about 10,000 wagons will be condemned. These are the figures of the Chairman, Railway Board and not mine. So, the shortage of wagons will have to be taken note of so that we do not face such difficulties.

About the new railway line, we have been pleading for a very important railway line connecting two or three different States. The reply is always paucity of funds. I know that. But due consideration must be given and most important railway lines must be taken at the appropriate level. One demand is Bangalore to Vizag Superfast Express. No. 2 is, West-coast East coast railway line. Third is, Mangalore to Nellore touching Hasan, Bangalore, Hindpur, Cuddapah and Nellore. Fourth is, Waltair-Kirundal line to transport iron ore from Belidala mines in Madhya Pradesh to Vizag Steel Plant. Fifth is, the revival of Kotipalli-Kakinada railway line. It is only revival of railway line. It is not a new line. The line is there and everything is there. If the line is revived, it will not only serve the passenger traffic but also the cargo traffic.

I would like to stress another point. Railway crossings are potential danger spots. We have to construct over-bridges wherever possible. If it is not practical to provide overbridges, at many places, there should be manned level crossings. Nidadavole railway-crossing has already been sanctioned for over-bridge but steps

are yet to be taken. Similarly, the cases of Kavali and Nandyal overbridges are pending.

I have to mention one last factor about which the Andhra people are very much concerned. Khajipet coach factory has been shifted. We were about to get it. Investigation was done. But one fine morning, the hon. Prime Minister announced that it would be located in Punjab. Government may come and Government may go. But the people are the most important factor and I am sorry to say that the sentiments of the Andhra people are hurt first by shifting the Medak Ordnance Factory to Madras and now by the transfer of this coach factory to Punjab. We are not against Punjab. We are not against any other State. They should be helped but not at the cost of our people who have been expecting a lot from the Centre. Investigation has been done. Everything has been done. Everybody has said that it is the most suitable place. But it was shifted without assigning any reason whatsoever.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The same thing happened in Mettupalayam and Tiruchi also.

SHRI D.N. REDDY : One more point, I would like to mention about Rayalaseema Express which I have been repeating again and again. That is the train in which most of us used to travel from Tirupati to Hyderabad. The train which starts at Tirupati reaches Hyderabad late in the night. It should reach one hour or one and a half hour earlier. It is supposed to reach at 8.30 p.m. or 9 p.m., if it goes in time. Otherwise, it reaches at 10 or 10-30 p.m. which is most inconvenient to the passengers.

Another thing is, they should provide at least one A/c. coach in the train in which many important pilgrims travel from Tirupati to Hyderabad and the climate is also very hot. These are the two points. I have got a reply from the hon. Minister of State for Railways on these points.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wind up.

SHRI D.N. REDDY : The Minister of State for Railways has given me a reply

that the raking time is not enough in Tirupati. The pilgrims have asked to start the train late. It is wrong. Nobody wanted the train to start late. Everybody is anxious to reach Hyderabad as early as possible.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude. I have given 10 minutes for you. But you have taken 15 minutes.

SHRI D.N. REDDY : At the end, I request that the hon. Minister should agree to this point and take necessary action in the matter.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki) : Sir, I welcome this Bill which is meant for giving deterrent punishment for those who cut hose pipes and cause accidents. But cutting hose pipes alone is not the only crime. As you know, we are unable to prevent train accidents in spite of all our efforts. Railways accidents are on the increase and most of these accidents take place due to human failures.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Due to mechanical failures.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Mechanical failures are also there. I know that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is due to the fault of man. When you are not properly maintaining, it will happen.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Ultimately, everything can be said to be human failure. Due to the negligence of the persons operating the signal system, a number of accidents occur. Therefore, a Bill for a particular type of crime alone is not enough.

I feel that the hon. Minister should come forward with a comprehensive Bill awarding deterrent punishment for all types of human failures.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Including those of Ministers.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is also human.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Ministers' failures will be punished otherwise. You know it. I was under the impression that after our new hon. Minister has taken charge, the railway accidents will decrease.

But the fact is that railway accidents have not decreased. You have said in this House during the Budget speech that you are giving top most priority for preventing railway accidents. Safety, you said, was your prime consideration. But you know the number of accidents that have taken place since January, 1985. This year in January, 11 persons died in a goods train accident in Assam.

Then again in February, 50 persons died when two bogies of Nagpur bound Chakradharpur passenger caught fire.

Again in April, 14 persons were killed when they were hit by scaffoldings on the Yamuna Bridge in Delhi itself.

Again near Agra, about 37 persons were killed in an accident near Raja-ki-Mandi station.

Altogether nearly 150 persons were killed after January this year and more than 400 persons were injured.

This is the magnitude of the railway accidents that have taken place.

I am not dwelling here on the other accidents that have taken place. 150 human lives have been lost. Everything is not under our control. There are conditions beyond our control. I know that. But I feel that if an earnest effort is made, some of these accidents at least could have been avoided.

So I would like to know from the hon. Minister what are the steps that you are taking to prevent these accidents.

Whenever there is an accident you appoint an Enquiry Committee. The Minister may go there, officials may go there. They may say something, make some statements, some Committee will be appointed and there it ends. Everybody forgets.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : We also forget about it.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : We really forget about it. You are correct. After the railway accident, there will be some Enquiry Committees. These Committees make certain recommendations. These recommendations are not published. They are not given any consideration. In fact,

there are the recommendations of your Ministry which are to be implemented for better safety of the Indian railways. These recommendations are not given due consideration.

Again you said in this House that for lack of funds you are not able to go in for sophisticated equipment in order to increase the safety of the running trains. I should say that safety in running trains should be given the top-most priority and not anything else. Therefore, whatever may be the expenditure that will have to be incurred for that, I would request the hon. Minister to take up the issue with the Planning Commission and get enough funds, so that the prime consideration, that is, safety, is taken care of; whatever may be the equipment required for that, that should be purchased; even if it has to be imported, we should not hesitate to import it; safe journey for the passengers should be ensured.

Apart from accidents, there are also robberies in the running trains. Rail journey has become a nightmare for many people because in most of the south-bound trains robberies are taking place. When the train goes to south, on the way some robbers get into the train and snatch away everything. Day-light robbery is taking place in the running trains. I can cite a number of instances. Recently, a couple of days back, I have written to the hon. Minister of Railways about one incident. The Jayanti-Janata Express which runs between Nizamuddin and Cochin was looted. The pity is that it happened in a reserved compartment. In the night in the Gudur section of Andhra Pradesh—my Andhra friends are here; they boast much about law and order there; they should hear this—so many people entered the reserved compartment and took away the belongings of the passengers. One boy who was travelling by that came to me a couple of days back and told me that not only did he lose his money but he also lost his certificates. He was to appear for an interview, but all his belongings including his certificates were taken away. He came to me without anything, without even a pair of dresses, and complained to me. I immediately wrote to the hon. Minister, and I am grateful to him; he has replied to me saying that action is being taken. He was

mentioning that this was a law and order problem and that the State Government should take action on it. But I would like to tell the Minister that in that compartment there was no TTR. In a reserved compartment there should be a TTR, but there was none. When these people went to the Railway Police to complain, they did not receive the complaint...

AN HON. MEMBER : Why ?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : I do not know. The Train Superintendent himself has written on the Complaint that the Railway Police refused to accept the complaint. I do not know why. This also I have written to the Minister. This is how things are happening. Not only in the Jayanti Janata Express, but in other trains also, in the Kerala Express, in the Tamil Nadu Express, in almost all south-bound trains, thefts and robberies are taking place in the night, and one can legitimately think that this is being done with the connivance of the railway officials. Otherwise, how is it that such people get into the compartments and after pulling the chain run away? There must be connivance with at least some of the railway officials. I would like to make this charge here and I want the Minister to conduct an inquiry into this. Otherwise, how do you explain such things happening?

I would also like to know what action the Railway Ministry is taking. There is no point in saying that it is the duty of the State Government to look after the law and order. The railway travel should be safe, and it is the responsibility of the Railway Ministry to ensure that the rail travel is made safe. I would make this suggestion : why don't you think of providing armed guards in reserved compartments? If you cannot provide for the entire region, you provide at least for those vulnerable areas where such thefts and robberies are taking place frequently. You should provide armed police constables in all compartments so that these accidents and robberies can be avoided.

What about the conditions in the trains? Recently I read an article in one of the leading Malayalam dailies. The article is about Kerala Express—one of the prestigious trains—running from Delhi to Trivandrum. It is said that in the train in the reserved compartment, with the

knowledge of the Railway officials, so many passengers get in, the short-distance passengers get in and these railway officials, railway officers collect money from these people, which ranges from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50, it is said. With the result the reserved passengers are not able to get enough place in the train. These unreserved passengers got off at some station in the night when most of passengers will be asleep. I think most of the robberies must be taking place because you allow these unreserved passengers to get into the reserved compartments.

Sir, again in the same Daily, it is reported that there is no water available and it is said that they have to buy water from the platform by paying cash. There is water vendors in the platform and water has to be purchased. It happened in the Kerala Express. If you want I will give you the paper cutting also. This is a regular practice there. Nobody is bothered about the convenience of railway passengers. You give long distance trains, but you are not bothered about the convenience. I would suggest that these aspects should be specially looked into.

Sir, with regard to the development of railways, unfortunately a lot of disparity is existing already between regions and regions and between states and states. Railway being the nerve system of our country, unless it reaches every nook and corner of our country and especially the undeveloped regions, there can be no other development, industrial development or any other type of development. Development will come in only after the railway line has come in. I know you have a paucity of fund. But the Railway should have a priority, it is for the Minister to take it up with the Planning Commission and get more funds allotted, so that wherever there is necessity, we can have railway line.

Coming to my State you know that there is always a complaint that we are neglected with regard to railways. Recently a party in Kerala was planning for agitation, saying that Kerala is neglected. I am talking about Coach Factory and all that.

I would like to tell you one thing, that the average kilometre of railway line

per one lakh population in our country is 10 kms, whereas in Kerala it is only 4 kms. per one lakh population. In order to equalise this. I suggest that some special consideration be given to the State. You have included in the budget the Alleppy-Kayamkulam railway line. But only a nominal amount is provided for it. You have said in this House that it will be completed in the Seventh Plan. I request that more fund should be given to this line. There is no railway line in my constituency which is so vast. Not even an inch of railway line is there. We have proposed the Cochin-Madurai railway line and the Railway Ministry was kind enough to conduct a survey and the survey is almost complete. I would request you to take up this with the Planning Commission and provide more fund for the starting of this railway line.

I would also request you to kindly consider the survey of a new line i.e. Tiruvalla-Punooloor railway line. I am only requesting for the survey because it is my constituency.

I hope the Minister will give due consideration for these points, especially with regard to the safety points which I have mentioned.

[Translation]

*SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO (Chikballapur) : Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wholeheartedly welcome The Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, 1985, brought by our hon. Railway Minister. While speaking on the Bill I would like to give some important suggestions for the consideration of our Government.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : You complete your speech in 7 minutes.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA RAO : Sir, I will take ten minutes.

SHRI NARAYANA CHOWBE : It is alright you carry on.

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : The number of cases of obstruction of the running of trains by disconnecting hose-pipes is on the increase. The number of cases of chain pulling is also on the increase. The Indian Railways Act, 1980, which provides for punishment for persons obstructing or attempting to obstruct trains

etc. is not adequate to deal with the problem of obstructions of trains. Stringent punishment should be awarded in such cases. It is also proposed to provide for a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months and fine which shall not be less than five hundred rupees in case of obstruction of the running trains by disconnecting hose-pipes. Enhancement of maximum amount of fine which may be imposed under the section from five hundred rupees to two thousand rupees has also been proposed. This is a good measure. If the punishment is not severe then the cases of obstruction of the trains will not come down.

The number of railway accidents is also increasing. First of all concerned railway officers, technicians and other experts of railways should be asked to be more responsible. Secondly more stringent punishment should be awarded to those who are responsible for railway accidents. By these two steps, I am sure, the number of railway accidents will come down.

Now I would like to speak about railway facilities in my State of Karnataka. Grand trunk Express runs daily between the capital city of our country New Delhi and Madras. The age old practice was to attach five Bangalore bogies to Grand Trunk express to link the State capital of Karnataka with New Delhi. But all of a sudden this practice has been stopped. Very recently they have started the practice of attaching only one second class bogey. This is not at all sufficient for a big city like Bangalore which has a population of about 40 lakhs and the travelling public is in great trouble. I earnestly request the hon. railway Minister to see that at least 5 Bangalore bogies are attached to Grand Trunk Express and help thousands and thousands of passengers who travel between Bangalore and New Delhi.

Karnataka Express runs between my State Capital Bangalore and my country's capital New Delhi. But unfortunately this train runs only two days in a week. Even if we try to reserve our seats one month in advance berths will not be available. As this is a high density route I have no other alternative but to request my hon. Railway Minister to make

Karnataka Express a daily train immediately. I also request that Karnataka Express may be given a halt at Gowribidanur which is a big business centre and an important border town of Karnataka bordering with Andhra Pradesh.

From Bangalore several thousand persons would like to travel to holy shrines like Mantralaya and other important centres. There is not a single train after 6 P.M. between Bangalore and Guntakal which links Mantralaya and other key centres. Previously there was a train between Bangalore and Guntakal which would leave Bangalore at 9.30 P.M. Therefore, I urge upon our Minister to introduce a train between these two centres very soon. Another train should be introduced between Bangalore and Tripupathi via Guntakal, as there is great demand for such a train.

Puttur is a place in Andhra Pradesh where a world famous Orthopaedic hospital is situated. People who have broken their legs, arms etc. in accidents or otherwise from various parts of our country come to this hospital for treatment. Some of them come from Bombay by train. But the train stops only at Arkonam and Renigunta which are far away from Puttur. Therefore I request the Govt. to provide regular halts to all the trains at Puttur. This would be a boon to hundreds of patients who come to this hospital daily.

There is narrow gauge line between Yelahanka and Bangarpet. Bangarpet is a big business centre. Therefore, this line should be converted into broad gauge. Chikkaballapur produces potatoes abundantly. Potato is being sent from here not only to several parts of our country but also to Ceylon and other foreign countries. Therefore the narrow gauge between Chikkaballapur and Bangalore should be converted into broad gauge.

Before concluding my speech I would like to speak about the robberies in trains which are on the increase. Many of the long route trains like Karnataka Express, Kerala express, Andhra Pradesh Express, Tamil Nadu express etc. etc. which come to Delhi are robbed. Every day we see in the news papers about instances of train robbery. Therefore police security in the long route trains must be strengthened. Police must be asked to be more vigilant

in robbery prone areas. Very severe punishment must be awarded to robbers. For ticketless travellers and also to chain pullers the present punishment must be enhanced considerably.

Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to express my views and with these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Minister has come forward with this piece of legislation in order to check cutting of hose-pipes and matters connected with smooth running of both passenger and goods trains. I do not think with this legislation activities like cutting of hose-pipes and pulling of chain can be stopped.

Now, the punishment is sought to be made more stringent. I do not think by making the punishment more stringent these activities can be stopped or we can ensure smooth and punctual running of trains. We have already passed legislation to check ticketless travelling yet ticketless travelling has not got checked. It is going on. So, by bringing forward this legislation and also by making the punishment more stringent, I do not think, these activities can be checked.

The Railway Minister has just now stated that he wants to ensure smooth and punctual running of trains. What is the position? During recent times there have been a number of railway accidents. I have got the comparative figures for the last three years and can show how the accidents have increased. In the year 1982-83, due to collision, the number was 54. In 1983-84 it was 48. In 1984-85, it was 39. The figure for derailment is as follows :

1982-83	—	653
1983-84	—	621
1984-85	—	679

Accident due to human failure, that is, railway staff is like this :

In the year 1984, it was 113, that is, 65%

In the year 1985, for 3 months, it was 91, that is, 58.2%

The figure for mechanical failure is as follows :

For 1984—26, that is, 14.9%

But in 1985—46, it increased to 25.7%.

Sir, there has been increase of 7% in the train accidents compared to the train accidents in the same period last year. I do not know why there is an increase in the number of accidents due to mechanical failure. When the Sixth Five Year Plan started, the Railway Plan was called rehabilitation plan. About 14,000 kms. of railway track were over-aged. As many as 3,000 rail fractures were there and thousands of passenger coaches were over-aged. Hundreds of steam engines were over-aged. Now, the Government has stopped production of steam engines. The last steam engine that came out of Chittaranjan Locomotive Works was in the year 1973. After 15 years, all the steam engines will be over-aged. So all these 14,000 kilometre long railway track would have to be replaced by new track, that is by track renewal programme. Now, after five years, what is the position? Day before yesterday, the hon. Minister of State for Railways had admitted in an interview by the Telegraph paper that 20,000 kilometres of railway track are now over-aged. These tracks are to be replaced immediately and that is why the accidents and derailments are increasing. But what about planning of the Railways? The reply which we received from the Railway Minister is that due to paucity of funds and financial constraints, this could not be done immediately. This was the reply received from the Railway Minister. So, by bringing this kind of legislation, by making the punishment more stringent, you cannot ensure safe running of trains and provide safety to passengers. This aspect should be seriously looked into. When all the steam engines will be overaged after 15 years, is there any planning for the smooth replacement of these steam engines? I would like to know whether the capacity of the 2 locomotives that is, DLW at Varanasi and the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works is fully utilised. It is most that we are importing proto-type electric-type engine without fully utilising the capacity of our own locomotive units.

I request the hon. Railway Minister to seriously look into the safety aspect of the

railways. The safety rules are being violated. Even trains are being allowed to run without proper brake power. During my last budget speech I had categorically referred to a particular incident how a goods train was allowed to move without tail lamp which is necessary under the safety rules.

Three Committees, namely the Kunzru Committee, the Sikri Committee and the Railway Reforms Committee have given several recommendations regarding prevention of railway accidents, but these reports have been gathering dust in the Railway Board as also in the Parliament Library. How many recommendations of these Accident Committees reports have been implemented by the Railways to prevent recurrence of railway accidents?

Before I conclude, I want to mention about one or two projects of our State, though those are not relevant to the discussions on this Bill. All the members from that State are anxious about those projects.

Only today, I received a letter from Malda Balurghat Hilly Railway Sanyog Committee regarding the Eklakshi-Balurghat Railway project. The foundation stone of this project was laid by the former Railway Minister, Shri Ghani Khan Chaudhury. We do not know what is the present position, whether the Planning Commission has accorded its approval or not.

The Railway Minister may also kindly clarify about the Dighe Tamruk Railway project. The land has been acquired and the foundation stone had also been laid by the former Railway Minister.

The Purulia-Kotshila railway project also needs to be expedited.

There are several projects, for which the foundation stones had been laid before Lok Sabha elections. What is the present position in respect thereof?

Once again, I would request the Railway Minister to seriously look into the safety aspects of the Indian Railways to ensure safe and punctual running of trains.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : Sir, only the other day, the Railway Minister had convened a meeting

of the Southern Zone Consultative Committee and all of us had given several suggestions. I am sure, he had noted those suggestions and would take action on them. I have only one or two more points.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : On a point of order. Anything discussed in the Consultative Committee is not supposed to be disclosed on the floor of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down ; no point of order.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : In the original budget of the Railways, Karnataka has got a raw deal. It can be proved by facts and figures that gross injustice has been done to Karnataka. As against Rs. 20 crores asked for by the two Railways, the Southern Railway and the South-Central Railway, only Rs. 4 crores have been given. I would urge the Minister to provide sufficient funds for these railways in the revised estimates.

I know the financial constraints are there ; the Planning Commission is not providing funds, but there are certain on-going projects, which must be completed.

First of all, I would like to stress for the early completion of the ongoing and very important project of conversion to broadgauge the line from Mysore to Bangalore. Sufficient funds have not been provided for it.

There is another project, the electrification of Jalarpet-Bangalore line. This is long overdue. A sum of Rs. 25 crores had been provided in the 6th Plan. This has been given a go-by now. I would request the Minister to provide sufficient funds for that.

I have just another point. Bangalore is one of the fast growing and biggest cities. There the traffic problem is becoming terrific. I have been urging that Bangalore city should also be provided with a rapid transport system, just as you have provided for Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. A scheme for this purpose has already been prepared and I request the Minister to kindly consider it. I also urge the Planning Commission to provide the necessary funds so that it can be included in the Seventh Plan. It was hundred or ninety years since the Act was

adopted. The British Government had no occasion to bring forward such a legislation. But by mere legislation, things will not improve.

Railway journey is not safe nowadays. You must modernise it. More than anything else, the tracks must be renewed and the signalling equipment must be modernised. Many other members have spoken about the condition of the trains and I need not repeat all that again. Because of want of time, I cannot say anything more. But we should see that people should feel happy to travel by trains. Of course, every mode of transport has become hazardous nowadays. Even plane journey is not safe and it is worse than the train journey. Only thing that I would like to stress is that these railway accidents are mostly due to human failure. That is where the Railway Minister should see that efficiency is improved at all the railway stations. Railway stations must be modernised as they are all old and niggardly looking stations. I know that for everything you want money. My point is that you can do it in a phased manner. It should be ensured that elementary and basic amenities are provided. Have you seen the toilets at any time in the railway stations? Have you seen the restaurants in the railway stations? Have you seen the waiting rooms? The Railway Minister should travel more in trains than in planes. It is very necessary and you must also have surprise checks. Then only things will improve.

I am sure that the hon. Railway Minister will see that the injustice that has been done to the State of Karnataka is set right and justice done. I have already proved by facts and statistics how injustice is done to Karnataka.

DISCUSSION RE : REPORTED ATROCITIES ON MEMBERS OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN UTTAR PRADESH, ANDHRA PRADESH BIHAR, MADHYA PRADESH AND SOME OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY RESULTING IN SEVERAL DEATHS AND INJURIES TO MANY PERSONS

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We shall

now take up Item No. 11 under Rule 193. I request Shri Amar Roypradhan to initiate.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : The Home Minister is not here.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Other Cabinet Ministers are here. Shri Bansilal is here. They will take note of the things.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It is an important issue..... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Home Minister is here. She will convey the feelings of the Members to the Home Minister. I request all the members to kindly sit down. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We have a lot of allegations to level against..... (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : I am very much here

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Home Minister is here. She will reply. What is wrong with that? Please sit down. Mr. Reddy, please sit down,

AN HON. MEMBER : Is she having independent charge of the Ministry?

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : That shows the importance that is being attached to a serious issue like this, by the Government..... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Home Minister is here. Other senior Ministers are also here. They will take note of the things. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. KHISHORE CHANDRA S DEO : This shows the callous and cavalier attitude of the Government.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down. What do you want?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We want the Cabinet Minister here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is not necessary. I am asking you all. Please sit down. Please take your seats.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister is here, she will reply.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : The Minister of State is here. Meanwhile, since the Minister was busy, so we have sent a message to him.

AN HON. MEMBER : Minister is a Minister, you cannot discriminate between...

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Why are you shouting ? Are you not interested ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : Sir, the Home Minister should have gone through the Order Papers to know his work... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are many instances. Even 193 we have taken, the statements we have taken and many things we have noticed. What is wrong with you. Please sit down....(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : This shows the lack of seriousness on the part of the Central Government, in regard to the whole question. Obviously they do not realise the urgency of the matter.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down all of you..... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please carry on.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a fact that in our country—India, according to the Government figures 28 crores of people are living below the poverty line, though we know that 70 per cent of our total population are living below the poverty line. However, it is also a naked fact that out of these 28 crores, according to Government figure, 22.6 crores belong to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe community. We can feel the gravity that where the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people live and what is their economic condition.

These Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people are not only living in Orissa, but also in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, where the Prime Minister had gone to see their distress a few days ago... (Interruptions)

There is a question of West Bengal also, madam, please keep quiet. These are the people whom the Prime Minister went to see far away in Uttar Pradesh and Orissa, to see their condition. What is their condition, he does not know. These are the people of whom one Smt. Phanas Punjis of Orissa sold her 12 year old younger sister-in-law Banita at Rs. 30 only. These are the people of whom Kamala Majhis sold her two year daughter at a price of Rs. 8 only. This is the socialism of Congress...(Interruptions)

These are the villages where malnutrition has reduced the villagers to human skeletons with sunken eyes and faces. It was admitted by our hon. President of India while unveiling a statute of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in Calcutta. The President pointed out that even if laws had been framed under the Constitution to safeguard the rights of the downtrodden and socially backward classes, their plight had not improved. Besides these downtrodden sections of society needed protection. For 30 long years you have not given them protection, political protection, economic protection, that is the tragedy of the country. But in this country, atrocities are going on. Atrocities on Harijans and Girijans in different parts of the country like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat are going on unabatedly. It is also continuing in Singpur Raswal, Karamchedu and Sahebganj. We forget the teachings of Swami Vivekananda..... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Vyas, please, I am giving you a chance when you can speak. Mr. Acharya no discussion. now allow others to speak...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I request the members to keep quiet and allow the member, who has already initiated the discussion, to speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : They have no sympathy for the woman.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : We forget the teachings of Swami Vivekananda. Swami Vivekananda long ago in the 19th century last part taught us this ;

"Forget not that the lower classes, the ignorant, the poor, the illiterate, the cobbler, the sweeper are thy flesh and blood, thy brothers. Thou brave one, be bold, take courage, be proud that thou are an Indian and proudly proclaim—

I am an Indian, every Indian is my brother."

But alas ! Not to speak of Swami Vivekananda, it is the tragedy of the country that even we have forgotten Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, Mohan Das Karam Chand Gandhi. I think Prof. Ranga will agree with me that those who are ardent followers of Gandiji do not want or approve any violence on the bank of Sabarmati.

But it is a tragedy that the time has changed altogether. The followers of young Gandhi are very much fond of lathi, goli, bomb and murder. Anti-reservation riots are going on in the Dandi Abhijan Marg of Ahmedabad. Can you deny it ? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : He is only accusing the Congress I Party. *(Interruptions)*

Even if the problem is more serious, one cannot accuse the party. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : They will do the same thing when we speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : We will sit down, but if they disturb us like this, we will also disturb them when they speak. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I want to know whether members are taking it seriously or not.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Atrocities on Harijans are going on in different parts of the country. What is the total number of crimes like murder, rape, arson on SC & ST people ? These are the figures of the government which have been supplied to us. The total number of crimes in the year 1984 on SC was 15,885 and on ST 4,230. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Out of these, 50 per cent are reported from West Bengal and Tripura.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : According to the statement, Madhya Pradesh is on top in the list of crimes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I don't think everybody is serious in listening to the debate.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : In Madhya Pradesh, the total number of cases of crimes on SC & ST was 8,681, murder-246, rape-285, arson-289. And then the next is the Prime Minister's own State, Uttar Pradesh. The total cases of crimes on SC & ST was 4,000, murder-213, rape-176 and arson-377.

Next comes Bihar, the state from which the hon.'ble Minister of State comes. Total number of cases is 2,048 ; murder cases : 105 ; rape cases : 120 ; and arson : 209 cases.

Next is Rajasthan, which is the fourth State. Total number of incidents ; 2,048 ; murder : 38 cases ; rape : 74 cases and arson : 110 cases.

Next comes Maharashtra.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : What about West Bengal ?

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : I am coming to West Bengal also. These are the figures given by the Government. These were supplied to us by the Home Minister in reply to a question. In West Bengal, the total number of crimes was 33 ; murder : nil ; rape : 11 cases and arson : 2 cases :

AN HON. MEMBER : Not correct.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am ready to accept any challenge from the hon. Minister of State any time.

Now, in Kanpur district what happened a few days back in Singpur Raswal village ? An incident took place on the 21st July, 1985. Some Members of Parliament visited that spot on the 26th July, 1985. I will read out from their report :

"The Thakurs of the village headed by Darshan Sing, Gao Pradhan, armed with guns and other lethal weapons entered the Harijan locality at midnight of 21st July."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Pradhan, please be brief, because many hon. Members want to speak.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :

"After surrounding the locality they gunned down several Harijans mercilessly. Ramkishan, his 15-year old son Shyamsunder were shot and kerosene was poured on their bodies placed on a cot and burnt. Geeta with seven months pregnancy was heinously killed. They removed her clothes and shot through her vagina ripping the abdomen. Seethu the two-year old daughter of Ramesh Chand was also gunned. The sixth man who was killed was a sixty-five year old Harijan. All other Harijans ran away to escape instant death."

This is what happened in Uttar Pradesh. Just for six bighas of land the six Harijans were killed Thakur Darshan Singh was a notorious person of the locality. They overthrew his gangmen. And, twenty cases were filed against him, but the local police did not arrest him because he belonged to the party in power.

It is a matter of great regret and shame that the hon. Minister of State, Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha, when she went to Andhra, she made some remarks regarding the N T. Rama Rao Government there. But those irresponsible and politicking remarks were not made in Uttar Pradesh ! Why did she not find time to go to Uttar Pradesh to teach a lesson of the Constitution of India to Shri N.D. Tiwari and ask him to read it ?

Why did she not have the time to go to Bihar and tell Mr. Dube to read the Constitution properly, because he was totally ignorant of the Constitution ? So 16 ST people were killed in Sahibgani, Bihar.

Why are all these things happening ? The root causes are the land, the forestry and job reservation. Their problem is a socio-economic problem.

The reservation policy was introduced constitutionally under Articles 15(4), 16 (4) and 46 with a view to uplift the conditions of SC & ST people of our country. Articles 15(4), 16(4) and 46 of the Constitution have become the charter of right for the weaker sections of society. Dr. B R. Ambedkar in his address in the Constituent Assembly hinted at the complete absence of equality in the Indian society. He said :

"Our Constitution holds out a promise to eradicate social and economic inequality. The goals of economic inequality to be fulfilled by economic projects and plans, while social equality is to be achieved by provisions for reservation, promotion and upliftment of backwardness."

Even after 38 years of independence we have not been able to fulfil the promises made to the SC & ST people. That is the tragedy. What are the main reasons ? In so many reports of the Commission it has been said clearly that land, forestry and job reservation are the main things which can solve the problems of SC & ST people. Even in job reservation what is the position ? You will be astonished to read the figures of reservations in respect of Home Ministry given in the Second Report of the SC & ST Commission's Report, page 264. The figures are like this. In Class I total number of posts-3306 ; SCs-116 i.e. 3.51 percent and ST-61 i.e. 1.85 percent. In Class II, total number of posts-2553 ; SCs 142 i.e. 5.56 per cent ; STs 35 i.e. 1.37 per cent ; Class III, total number of posts-177345 ; SCs 22743 i.e. 12.82 per cent ; STs 12250 i.e. 6.91 per cent ; Class IV, total number of posts-47505 ; SCs 5651 i.e. 11.90 per cent ; STs 2631 i.e. 5.58 per cent. Out of total posts the percentage of SCs in Class I is 4.83, Class II 8.07 and Class III 11.54 and in STs the corresponding figures are 1.04, 1.24 and 3.04.

The position is much worse in other Ministries. The figure for the Union Bank is 4.42 per cent only what to speak of other undertakings including banking. What is needed to be done immediately is land reforms, land distribution and land recording. What is the progress that has been made for it in the country ?

According to Mahalanobis Committee Report the surplus land in the country was 630 lakh acres ; according to the Planning Commission's Report it was 215 lakh acres ; according to the Economic Survey Report of 1979-80 it was 46 lakh acres. And the land in the possession of Government as on 31 March, 1984 was 21 lakhs acres. And the land distributed is 12.5 lakh acres only.

What are the positive steps that have been taken to fill up the SC & ST backlog in Government services either in State or in Centre immediately either by special direct recruitment or by promotion ? The 20 point Roster must be followed very strictly. If any officer does not do it, he must be punished for that.

Finally I say that mental reservation is required to be driven out from the minds of not only bureaucracy but also the Central Government Ministers and leaders of the Congress (I) Party.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today we are discussing here a very vital issue. You know it and Government also know it, still I would like to reiterate that no nation can progress by segregating a section of its society from the mainstream of social and economic life. Our country is facing this situation now. The subject we are discussing today relates to a particular section of the society which is being subjected to murder, loot, arson and their womenfolk are being raped. Such incidents are taking place in our country daily. The main reason therefor is that you have not only kept the social and economic exploitation alive but also given a push to it. That is why we are facing these problems today. I would not repeat what several hon. Members have said, but would like to bring to your notice the incidents which I have witnessed. I had also visited Singhpur village in Uttar Pradesh. I saw for myself and also had talks with the people of the village. What had happened was really most inhuman. Six members of the family of Ram Kishan, Baitha by caste, were butchered. While bullets were being fired, one of his sons ran away with his wife and children and entered into another house, but he was not spared there too

and was killed. Ram Kishan's fault was that he was an educated person and had opposed exploitation. He had contested the election for Pradhan's office. This is your administration.

The second incident took place in Prakasam district in Andhra Pradesh where six harijans were killed in Karamchedu village over the issue of drinking water. Five hundred harijans fled the village. It was reported in the press that the Chief Minister reached the spot next day but who were the persons with the Chief Minister ? It were those people who had committed these crimes..... (Interruptions).....why are these people disturbing me ? Why do they not allow me to speak ? I do not say that they were his relatives or not. But the fact to be noted is that the murderers were accompanying the Chief Minister, how could then the police arrest them ? Members should rise above party affiliations. Since you are discussing here the issue of harijans, you should be sincere in your expressions about them. The major point is that after the formation of this Government, after our young Hon. Prime Minister took over the reins of the country, more than one hundred harijans have been killed in Bihar from where I come. What are the reasons for these killings ? The reasons are that you enacted minimum wage laws, you introduced the 20-point programme, enforced land ceiling laws and propagated them over T.V. and radio and made these people aware of their rights.

15.30 hrs.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHA-MAN *in the chair*

Now when they have woken up, they are being killed like this. They are being killed in two ways, by the police and by feudal lords. Land army was raised there. To fight whom ? It is a matter of shame that you handed over arms to such people. Our hon. Home Minister should find out how many harijans were given arms and how many middle class people were given arms. What are the aims of raising land army, Brahmarishi Army and Kunwar Army ? They were raised to finish harijans and adivasis. And if you term them naxalites, then I would like to know who is responsible for their emergence

and who reduced them to this position ? Evidently, there has not been balanced development. The level of development has been very high in one part and very low in the other part. In the face of such an uneven development, if they would not become extremists, what else will they turn into ? These days people are starving and not getting work. It is you who have taught them to take to arms, to rebel and then if they struggle, you term them naxalites. They are dragged from their houses and shot dead by the police.

I am not making a speech. I would like to know what programmes you propose to implement. Recently, in Kaithi village in Aurangabad district, 10 harijans were killed and it was said that they were killed in an encounter with the naxalites. You have all the arms, ammunitions and if anyone possesses a gun for self-defence, you have the rifle, you have all the weapons. The Police killed them by showing it as an encounter. I had written a letter to you in this regard. I got a reply that it was an encounter between the naxalites and the police, as per the report of the State Government. But no inquiry committee was constituted for this purpose to check the recurrence of such incidents in future.

Similar incident also took place in Katihar where Adivasis were killed. In Manihari block, for thousands of years people have been celebrating a festival called Sirwa in which they catch and eat fish. The Pramukh of that block had the contract of fishing. When these people caught fish on that day, the Pramukh ordered firing without the permission of the Magistrate. In this incident four Adivasis were killed and four were injured. Similarly, the Police shot dead 15 Adivasi demonstrators. After all, what were these people possessing that posed risk for you ? If a member of a prosperous family is killed while indulging in hooliganism, you say that he has been killed by naxalite harijans. In my constituency, the Commander of Brahamarishi army belongs to your Party and is a Member of Rajya Sabha (I do not want to name him). He is a Chief Commander and an M.L.A. of your party is the Commander. It is a matter of regret that on 18th February, persons belonging to 'Brahman Sena' colle-

cted in Jharkhand of Ghosi Block, the rifles were also collected and they started firing. They announced that if any man did any mischief, his head would be severed. They proclaimed that a youth had become the Prime Minister and they were his elder brothers. Such a propaganda is going on in that area. The result was that Bachoo Paswan and Shivnandan Paswan were beheaded in Kukrasa village of Ghosi block on 5th March 1985. They have not been arrested till now, in spite of dozens of letters written by me. These things are happening under your nose. I had written dozens of letters in this regard but no arrest has so far been made.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in Kaku block a meeting was being held under the auspices of Kisan Sangram Samiti in which about 4 thousand people had assembled. The Police resorted to lathi-charge to disturb the meeting and in the stampede that followed, Bokhari Ram was shot dead. He was a member of Griha Raksha Vahini and his number was 1 1592. That man was on a guard duty at the treasury in Chanoti block four days before he died. The Police contend that he had been a naxalite for the last two years. If he was a naxalite, why was he not dismissed from the service earlier ? When he died he was declared a naxalite. The S.P. and D.S.P. are responsible for it. This is an issue on which you will have to think. Atrocities are being committed on the poor. After shooting him dead, he was branded a naxalite. Today bungling is committed even in the matter of their promotions in service. The high caste people do not want that these people should become their officers. If there were no reservation for these people in Parliament, they could not have become M.Ps. They have become M.Ps only because of the reservation..... (Interruptions)..... You see, there is no reservation in village Panchayats, so there is no harijan Pramukh in them. However honest and dedicated he may be, without reservation he cannot become Pramukh..... (Interruptions)

The committee which was formed under the Chairmanship of Manmohan Singh in its report on law and order stated that it was only in West Bengal that the law and order situation was satisfactory. Government says that the law and

order situation is satisfactory in Bihar. Then what is the necessity of setting up police posts in the villages? This shows that the law and order situation in Bihar is most unsatisfactory. In my constituency, there are police posts in 200 villages. This shows there is no order worth the name there.....(Interruptions).

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please resume your seat. Nothing will go on record. Even if you say anything it will not go on record. My dear friend, there is no use of your saying so many things. It will not be recorded. Shri Bhattam...

(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : We have been given time, how the proceedings would not be recorded....

(Interruptions)**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not recorded. It will not be published too. What is the use?

(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please resume your seat. That will not be recorded. Whatever you said will not be recorded.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY ; Don't be a dictator, Sir. What is wrong? Why should it not be allowed?

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can't say like that. No; nothing doing. Mr. Bhattam.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : Unless he has said anything unparliamentary you cannot do it. He has not said anything unparliamentary.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is my ruling ; it will not go on record. He has exceeded the time. You must obey the Chair. Chair regulates the time. Shri Bhattam.

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : Please don't do that.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : This must go on record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S.M. BHATTAM (Visakhapatnam) : Sir, atrocities against Harijans are continuing unabated. There is no part of the country which is free from such atrocities. Unfortunately it has become a country-wide phenomenon. In spite of the efforts made by the Government and stringent action taken by various State Governments, these cruelties and atrocities are raising their ugly head. Several instances of atrocities are there. Irrespective of the political parties to which we may belong, we should all put our heads together and unitedly and wholeheartedly condemn this unfortunate phenomenon. There is no question of trying to take political advantage and make political capital out of such colossal and ghastly human tragedy, and the political parties should also evolve for themselves a common code of conduct. There may be some people involved in perpetrating these atrocities and the people involved may also belong to certain political parties. So, the first and foremost duty of all the political parties is to see that those people are removed from the list of members of such parties and they are not admitted by any other political party whatsoever and they should be removed from the membership of all political parties. Some such understanding should come and it is not as if we are here to find out whether this can be stopped and we are not here with a purpose to find fault with each other and see how best we can take advantage of each other's fault, and that is not the purpose for which the discussion is initiated in the beginning.

While I say with all the emphasis at my command that we condemn all such incidents wherever and whenever they occur and we also condemn the persons involved in them, we not only condemn them, but we also help the Government of whichever party it is, and stand by them to root them out and nip them in the bud and also wipe them out. There is no doubt about that.

Unfortunately, this is a socio-economic phenomenon. There are haves and have-nots and between them there is a conflict and tension. The haves from the vested interests and they try to protect their own interests. Unfortunately, in this

process the weaker sections, the Harijans and Girijans, and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are the unfortunate victims and the vested interests rule the roost, they resort to ugly and ghastly incidents and they put an end to these people or eliminate them or kill them. This is what is happening. So, Sir, naturally and basically this is a socio-economic phenomenon. This is a conflict between the haves and the have-nots and this is continuing. When these people want to preserve their own rights, invariably these clashes occur and that is how we must have to basically look at this matter and it is not as if we can always take political advantage and try to malign somebody and go on carrying a tirade against somebody. That is not the way.

Now, Sir, let me refer to my own State. An unfortunate incident occurred in a place called Karamchedu which is in Prakasam District of Andhra Pradesh. On 16th July this year an unfortunate incident occurred which was followed the next day by a ghastly incident in which five Harijans were brutally murdered and 18 were seriously injured. And most of the Harijans had to leave that place and they had to seek asylum elsewhere. This unfortunate incident has happened in Karamchedu for which we are all shocked ; we are all surprised and we wholeheartedly condemn that. It is not only that. Let me bring to the notice of the House that the Andhra State Legislative Assembly has today passed a unanimous resolution condemning the ghastly incident at Karamchedu and that is the decision of the A.P. Legislative Assembly. So, the A.P. Assembly has done all its best. The Government of A.P. has done its best with a view to curbing it down and condemning it wholeheartedly irrespective of the persons whoever involved in the matter.

Now, while saying that, there may be one incident for which the A.P. Government has to regret for, the people of A.P. have to regret for. But what is happening in other parts of the country and what is happening in other States ? Let us go into that. I have with me a report of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This report has been placed on the Table of the House and circulated to us. This report is very

clear when it gives figures. This is not confined to any particular area. There may be one incident in Andhra but what has happened in other States? What is happening in other parts of the country ? Let us look into that.

Let me, for instance, take Bihar State because that is the State which occurs here first. In the year 1979, according to the report, the number of atrocities reported are 2,152. In the year 1980, the number of atrocities are 1,900. In the year 1984, the figure is 1,845. So, that is the performance claimed by Bihar from which our hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs comes. (*Interruptions*). I am not particularly attributing anything to her. Let me be very clear about this. It is because, after all, this is a situation even in her own State for which she may not be held responsible. She may not be able to do anything. Let her take care of the situation in her own State. In her State, Bihar, let us see, what has happened in the first three months of the year in the months of January, February and March, 1985. In reply to a question, the same Minister, she herself, gave a reply and I am reading from the reply :

“In the last three months, 20 murders occurred ; 24 rapes took place and 57 cases of arson were also reported.”

This is in her State in the first three months of this year. This is the progress ; this is the achievement of the State from which the Minister of State for Home Affairs, Mrs. Ram Dulari Sinha comes.

Now, let me refer to other States because after all we are discussing about the similar situation in the country. What is the position in Uttar Pradesh ? Sir, in the year 1979, 4,102 cases of crimes were reported or 4,102 atrocities took place. In the year 1980, 4,279 cases were reported. In the year 1984, 4,200 cases took place. In the year 1985, during the first six months, i.e. from January to June, 1,563 cases took place in Uttar Pradesh. In three months, from January to March, 1985, 83 murders took place in Uttar Pradesh ; 66 rapes took place ; and 192 cases of arson took place in Uttar Pradesh. This is the position in Uttar Pradesh. Sir, this is the State which is leading the

entire country. This is the State where the constituency of the Prime Minister is situated and this is the situation in this part of the country. I just cannot say that it is because the Prime Minister comes from that place, it is happening, or so and so should be personally held responsible for this. I am not saying that. This is the position in Uttar Pradesh.

Let us see what is the position in Madhya Pradesh. Similarly, let me quote some figures as far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned because it is fast competing with Uttar Pradesh and also Bihar.

In 1979, in Madhya Pradesh, 3,866 cases were there.

In 1983, 3,877 cases of atrocities took place.

In the year 1984, 5,195 atrocities took place.

This is an all time record in Madhya Pradesh.

From January to March, in the course of the last three months, 1713 such cases took place in Uttar Pradesh. 25 murders, 63 rapes and 79 arson cases took place in Madhya Pradesh. This is the situation.

Like that we go on giving the figures from the statement given by the Minister herself on the floor of the House to the Members. But it is not my immediate interest to give out all the figures and take the time of the House.

This is an all India phenomenon whoever rules and wherever the Congress rules. This is not totally absent. And therefore are we here to take political capital out of this? Should it be our endeavour? Is this the way in which we should look at the problem? Certainly I am not looking at the problem like that. At the same time, I also charge that this Government is incapable of putting an end to such a phenomenon and that they are not able to stop that.

What did the Minister of State of Home Affairs do when she recently visited Andhra Pradesh and went to a place called Karamchedu where I referred to an unfortunate incident that took place on 17th June? There she said 'The Government has no right to exist.'

MR. CHAIRMAN : She did not go there as a Minister. She went there in a private car.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : None of your Ministers came to receive us ...*(Interruptions)* I went there in the car of an MP.

[English]

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : She said that the Government there has no right to continue to exist. This is her statement. What is the position in her own State? Should their Government continue to exist there?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Even if a Minister goes in a private car, she does not cease to be a Minister. Let us be very clear about it.

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : That is what she did. She also said "A time will come when the Centre will institute an inquiry into the onslaught. They cannot keep silent."

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I cannot allow more time. You have taken 15 minutes.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : This is an issue on which we have given notice. They will go on shouting anything they like and are we to keep quiet?

(Interruptions)

I know how this case took place in...

(Interruptions)

Here I read from the "Indian Express" ...For her intemperate statements, for her reckless and irresponsible statement and she claims to have gone there as an emissary of the Prime Minister. We are not questioning anybody to go anywhere. After all, any Minister can go to any part of the country. She goes in the name of the Prime Minister. But at the same time, when she is going as a representative of the State, then the Government car is made available. But she does not get into the Government car. There is the private contractor. And she gets into that car with Congress symbol and with a hand symbol in that car and travels from this place to that place.

Is this the way in which a representative of the Government should function? Is she going to further the interests of a political party or is she going to serve any purpose so far as that unfortunate incident in that particular area is concerned?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am sorry, Mr. Bhattam. Please try to conclude. It is the Business Advisory Committee which has allotted the time for discussion...

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): We can sit upto mid-night. No time has been allotted. Please allow him to continue.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Bhattam, please conclude.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I cannot understand why he is so angry. The leaders of major Political Parties have taken a decision in the Business Advisory Committee to allot such and such time for the discussion, and that time has been divided among the Parties according to their strength.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Just now in the Business Advisory Committee it has been agreed that, if it is necessary, we should sit for a longer time today.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I do not know.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In anticipation of that recommendation, you can give him more time.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs says that nobody else had gone there except the Chief Minister. On the 17th, this incident happened. The very next day, on the 18th, the Chief Minister flew to that particular area. But she says after going over there that only the Chief Minister had gone and nobody else. In fact, after the Chief Minister's visit, several people have gone there. (Interruptions)

To Kalahandi a Scheduled Tribe area, where people are dying of starvation and semi-starvation, it was only the Prime Minister who had gone. May I ask the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home

Affairs why she did not go there? How many such places has she visited? (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : I have not said that the Centre would institute an enquiry. Perhaps you do not know that some time ago I went to Bihar also which is my own State in the month of April when 15 Adivasis were killed there

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You will get time for personal explanation.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : We want to hear her.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The hon. Member is yielding.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not for you to decide. The Chair will decide. Mr. Bhattam, please conclude.

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : As far as this incident is concerned...

SHRI K.H. RANGANATH (Chitradurga) : On a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is the point of order?

SHRI K.H. RANGANATH : The hon. Member seems to be very happy about the atrocities committed on the Harijans. The Speaker has given permission to discuss this issue, but not to make use of this time to take objection to what the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs had stated.....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order. Please resume your seat. Mr. Bhattam, please try to conclude. You have taken 20 minutes. You must obey the Chair.

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : I have given Notice. I have the right to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Bhattam, you cannot continue like this. Please conclude in one minute.

SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : Here is a case where the Chief Minister rightly announced a judicial inquiry into the matter.

For the first time in the history this has been done. And it is not by a High Court judge also ; it is by a Supreme Court judge ; that has been announced. Has this been done anywhere at any time before ?

My friend has given an instance where six Harijans were ruthlessly murdered ; one of the ladies was also brutally killed in an inhuman and uncivilised manner.

(Interruptions)

And what has happened there ?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : No no, I can't allow this. What can I do ? I can't listen to all this.

SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : In Andhra Pradesh, in the month of March, on 8th March, orders were issued by the Department of Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for relief and rehabilitation of victims of atrocities against SC and STs. It is a comprehensive order which was issued as long back as March itself. It is mentioned there Sir, that in the case of temporary incapacitation, Rs. 2000 are given, if death occurs Rs. 10000 are given, if it is grievous hurt Rs. 1000 are given, if rape takes place Rs. 5000 are given, for partial damage to houses Rs. 1000 are given. Like this series of benefits are offered there. Ten thousand houses are offered to be constructed for the benefit of Harijans, for the unfortunate victims of the incidents.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now you conclude.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : You have to accept that. It is the way in which the Minister...

(Interruptions)

Allow me to conclude Sir.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Now you construct a compound sentence !

SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : There is a police out-post which is opened there. Two patrols of police were given there for the protection of the people and relief measures are offered. Regular jobs were given to the next-of-kin of those deceased persons. Not only this, these people should

go for some employment, otherwise they can't live. Employment under the same residence should be given. More amount should also be given. In Singpur where similar and much more dastardly incidents have occurred, not even judicial enquiry was ordered and relief was given. Let us not take any political advantage. We are not here to find faults. Let the Minister explain as far as these incidents are concerned. We cut across the party line and try to see that these incidents do not occur. In Andhra Pradesh we don't rest contented till this is rooted out and we are strongly committed to it...

(Interruptions)

We have arrested 65 persons. In the case of UP what has happened ? Let the Minister make an announcement.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Bhoopathy don't repeat what he has already stated.

[Translation]

SHRI. G. BHOOPATHY (Peddapalli) : Mr Chairman, Sir, after the independence of the country, Gandhiji had said, "the light of independence should be taken to the huts of harijans." But it is a matter of great regret that the leaders of the Congress did not act on the message. They have tried to take this light to the big bungalows and the houses of multi-millionaires and they have been successful in doing so.

Every day harijans are murdered in the country at one place or the other. They are subjected to humiliation and insults. It is the policy of the Government that if six or more harijans are murdered at one place or in one village, then only a discussion is allowed in the House. But if murder of one or two harijans is committed then it is not allowed to be discussed here.

The harijans have faith in the Congress Party and the Congress Government from the beginning. But the leaders of the Congress have no faith in the harijans. At the time of elections, they have a doubt that the harijans might not vote for them. Then they get them some land on lease or get the houses built for them. In this way the Congress Party has been getting harijan votes.

(Interruptions)

When again the elections are due, the Congress leaders unleash a reign of terror on these harijans threatening them that if they did not vote for them, the houses of the harijans would be burnt and they would be murdered. In this way, the Congress leaders have been threatening the Harijans into voting for them.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM (Gaya) : It is not the policy of the Congress.

SHRI. G. BHOOPATHY : I have fought Assembly elections four times against the Congress. The Congress leaders create difficulties for harijans by offering them liquor and money. They do not realise their difficulties. These congress leaders offer them liquor during elections. It is only due to the Congress leaders that harijans take liquor.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : I have a Point of Order.

[English]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : Point of Order, Sir.

MR CHAIRMAN : Please don't disturb him. When you get your chance, you can reply to him.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : How can we say ? He is making a political speech. He is not confining himself to the subject under discussion.

MR CHAIRMAN : You will get a chance.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : I have a Point of Order. It is unparliamentary to cast an aspersion on a particular community. This should be expunged from the proceedings.

[English]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is an allegation against a caste. It should be expunged.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the allegations being levelled by him against the Congress should be expunged.

SHRI. G. BHOOPATHY : Sir, Swami Vivekanand had undertaken foreign voyage for the propagation of spiritualism. He was given a rousing welcome in other countries. When he returned to India, Lakhs of people lined up for several miles to welcome him and to seek his blessings. They touched his feet and requested him to solve their problems. On his way, a harijan came forward with an earthenware full of water and requested Swamiji to quench his thirst with water and get rid of the fatigue. Swamiji drank water and told the Harijan that the latter had a pure heart and a divine face. Saying this, Swamiji gave him blessings and went away. That harijan did not demand anything from Swami Vivekanandji in return. Similarly, why should we demand anything from this Government ? I would only say that we are capable of working hard and we should be left to our fate. But you should stop murdering harijans.

Now I come to Andhra Pradesh. Shrimati Sinha paid a visit to that State. It was not because of any sympathy for the harijans. She wants to take the place of Shri Chavan...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : There is no such quarrel here. You cannot create differences among us. We are united.

SHRI. G. BHOOPATHY : She is treading a very wrong path. We have faith in the Prime Minister. He is doing excellent work. He will definitely do something for the harijans. We are with him but the Madam comes between us. The Madam has recommended to the Central Government to dismiss the Government of our leader, Shri Ramarao. Madam, you are like our mother. You should not do such things. Please follow the right course. We visited Raswal and Sinhpur and saw the situation there. The Government of our Telugu Desam has been in power in Andhra Pradesh for the last two years. You can compare what the Congress Government have done for the harijans in the last 30 years and what the Telugu Government have done in the last two years. I would cite an example. There are six reserved seats in Andhra Pradesh and all the six seats are with our Party. The Congress Party has not got

any seat out of these six seats. Now you can guess from this how much faith the harijans have in us. Our colleagues went to Singhpur Raswal also. We discussed the conditions there with them for four hours. Afterall, what have you done for the harijans ? If the Congress Party and the Congress Government claim that they have done a lot of work for the development of the country, it is wrong. About 70 per cent harijans have constructed roads, railway lines and have undertaken a number of developmental works. No rich man has contributed his mite on these tasks. All these things have been done by the harijans, as a result of which the country has made progress and the people are leading a comfortable life. Killing of Harijans is indeed most despicable. I am not blaming any party. But my complaint is against the goondas who kill Harijans and the saddest part of it is that the responsibility of apprehending those goondas has been entrusted to those officers who are corrupt and take bribes. If any party wants to do something for the upliftment of the harijans honestly then it is a very good thing. Every party including the Congress Party should work honestly for the upliftment of the harijans. But I would like to say that if you want the upliftment of the harijans in the real sense then an amendment should be made in the Constitution. We want 75 per cent reservation for three years only.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : I would request the hon. Member to get it passed by the Telugu Desam Government in Andhra Pradesh and then come up before this House. Will you kindly accept this proposal ?

[Translation]

SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Let them come fully armed to kill the harijans after three years and we would then see how powerful they are ? With these words, I conclude.

SHRI GANGA RAM (Firozabad) : Sir, I am grateful to you, and to the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs in particular, because through his

efforts we have been able to get this Calling Attention Notice converted into discussion under Rule 193. When our request was not acceded to, we felt disappointed because cold blooded murders of poor harijans are being committed in the country and we were being denied an opportunity to have a discussion thereon. I am grateful to you and the hon. Minister that it has been converted into discussion under Rule 193 and we have been given an opportunity to speak on this issue.

Our friends who went to Singhpur in District Kanpur were very much agitated. They also met the Hon. Speaker separately but did not get an opportunity because of parliamentary procedure. Still we tried very hard. Now, I am grateful to you for giving us an opportunity to speak about those who have been killed and cannot come to life. In this House there are not only representatives of 70 crore people but many scholars and thinkers of the entire country are also there. But, I observed that when the massacre of harijans was being discussed, the issue was being given a political colour. It is a matter of shame. In fact the problem of security of the harijans is not a political one and it should be solved by intellectuals, social reformers and people's representatives with a cool mind and find ways and means to bring about improvement in the situation. When we talk about Andhra Pradesh, they say why the Union Minister of State visited the State and why did she not go to Uttar Pradesh ? The point at issue is not where she went or where she did not go, the point is that of mass murder of the harijans.

We cannot put life into those harijans who have been killed, but I would like to tell you why our Minister of State visited Andhra Pradesh and why did she not go to Uttar Pradesh. It had been decided that a team of 8 or 10 congress MPs would visit Andhra Pradesh, but unfortunately a very sad incident took place and our young Parliamentarian, Shri Lalit Maken, was shot dead. So, the team of the Congress M.P.s could not go there. Still, we are grateful to the hon. Minister who found time to visit Andhra Pradesh and undertook a study of the situation there.

Why did she not go to Singhpur village of Kanpur? I have got a reply to this question also. Many Congress MPs visited the village. Even the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh and the Congress President of Uttar Pradesh also visited the place and the Union Minister of State, Shri Vir Sen, also reached there. Thus, people in large number had visited the place. (*Interruptions*). But it is not the question whether someone reached a particular place or not. The question is how to solve this problem. I suggest that efforts should be made to solve this problem without getting agitated and find ways and means to solve this problem. It should be solved with a cool mind. When such inhuman incidents take place in the country, we all—be it Government, the ruling party or the opposition—hang our heads. The population of the country is nearly 70 crores and according to the 1981 census, about 12 or 13 crore people have been categorised as harijans, whose 229 castes have been termed scheduled castes. These people are very poor and unhappy. I am of the view that the harijans were made to do a different type of work in the society ever since the creation of the Universe and they have been made to suffer since then. Now, it is the duty of this very society to look after these people of weaker sections and protect their life and property. Our Congress which have been in power since 1936-37 have adopted every possible measure to ameliorate their lot. But here the situation is different and even if God himself becomes the Prime Minister or the Home Minister even he cannot change the social system of the country all of a sudden. All of you will agree with it. So, all of us would have to see how this problem is to be solved. So far as details of the atrocities on the harijans are concerned, I have got a document which contains everything and murders of the harijans that took place have been described in great detail in it. I was Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Uttar Pradesh in 1977 and 1978. In this connection a meeting was held there and it was stated therein that the harijans were subjected to less victimisation after the Janata Party came to power. I quoted the figures available in the files which revealed that during their

regime the number of cases of atrocities on the harijans was maximum. I have got a list with me and if you give me time, I can give details of the incidents that occurred in 1977-79. This list contains details not only about Uttar Pradesh but about the entire country regarding incidence of atrocities committed on Harijans. Harijans are there in all the States except Nagaland. Harijans are there in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh etc. Atrocities are committed on them in the same manner due to caste considerations. If the number of such atrocities is more in Uttar Pradesh, it is because of the fact that it is the most populous State. The more the population the greater will be the number of such incidents. To say that atrocities are on increase in U.P. and Andhra Pradesh as compared to Madhya Pradesh is meaningless and without any logic. It remains a fact that the harijans are being subjected to atrocities throughout India.

I would like to submit one thing more. It is only when the harijans are killed or are converted that our society gets agitated and they start thinking about them. No action is taken in advance and nobody goes there to help them. Government provides assistance according to the policy laid down in this regard and only to the extent of their responsibility. At this sad moment, I recall a couplet of Fana Kanpuri, which is as under :—

*Sahil ke tamashai har doobane wale par
Afsos to Karte hein imdad nahin karte.*

Nobody goes to help them and no effort is made to understand their sufferings. After murders of the harijans are committed, a series of speeches are made everywhere. I would like to quote below a few portions of the Editorial of the "Dainik Jagaran" appearing some time in 1981 :—

"Their condition be improved by holding conferences. The discontent cannot generated among the harijans cannot be removed by mere speeches and assurances. Why should harijans continue to remain a part of that society which treats them as the most degraded ones. How a harijan is low as compared

to a caste Hindu? Unless this ego of caste Hindus is curbed, creation of a sound Hindu society is not possible".

Sir, the question is that this is a very serious problem and all of us should find a solution to it unitedly.....(Interruptions) Let me continue. I have got an opportunity with great difficulty. I want to say something about the sufferings of a community. I am very much perturbed. I want to express my feelings. Let me continue.

Sir, recently four incidents of murder of the harijans have taken place. As stated by me, earlier I have got details about the previous incidents. Recently, an incident occurred in Andhra Pradesh. Every incident has the same reason. The reason is neither political nor administrative, but social. A strange tendency has developed in the society of our country. When a harijan girl is raped, people belonging to each political party start shouting and outrage with the poor girl is made public. A hue and cry is raised after a Harijan is murdered. The political parties vie with each other in issuing statements. This is not the solution of the problem. My friends should try to understand about the massacre of Harijans in Andhra Pradesh recently. I appreciate and understand their feelings. A pond is there and separate arrangements have been made for the harijans for providing drinking water. Separate wells are dug for harijans in this country even now. You go to the villages and see their pitiable condition. Separate water tank is there in Karamchedu village of Andhra Pradesh for the harijans. Some caste Hindus brought their buffaloes there for washing and when the harijan women present there objected to it, the Caste Hindus committed such heinous crime that six persons lost their lives and 23 others sustained injuries only because the harijans objected to the washing of buffaloes of the caste Hindus in the water meant for drinking by the harijans. All this happened in Karamchedu village of Prakasham District of Andhra Pradesh. This incident reminds us of the dark Manu Smrit era wherein *Shudras* were considered so low that they had no right to drink pure water and live with dignity.

I know that in villages the caste Hindus have a tendency to harass the harijans in various ways. Singhpur type incidents are the result of the same tendency. It is wrong to say that there was a clash over land or dispute about lease. When we met the Harijans of Singhpur, we came to know about the reason, which is centuries old. The local Thakurs told us that the Harijans have become very arrogant and they contest election against the village Pradhan. Now they greet us with 'Ram Ram' and do not bow before us and when we pass through their 'Mohallas' they do not get up to show respect to us.

Sir, this tendency is widespread in the society. To get agitated or enraged will not serve any purpose. All of us should ponder over this problem seriously. Government is doing whatever is possible. Their resources are limited and within the limited resources and set up it is doing every thing possible. Society should itself ponder over this. A Sanskrit scholar has said—

*Vidya vivaday dhanam maday
Shakti paresham par peednay
Sa dushto vipreet etat
Gyanay danay charkshanay*

The noble souls in society utilise education for acquiring knowledge and money for charitable purposes. The powerful protect the weak. The powerful in the society should protect the poor and should not commit atrocities on them.

Besides, I would like to give some suggestions. A reference has been made just now about providing financial assistance to the affected families. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has given some financial help. Our Hon. Prime Minister gave an amount of Rs. 75 thousand. The Union Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs went there and studied this problem. It is meaningless to go into what has been said by a particular person. Nobody should get agitated over it. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has provided financial assistance of Rs. 1.70 lakhs. I am not aware whether Central Government have also given some financial assistance or not. Apart from financial assistance, we should know that one Ram Lakhan Dhobi and his 15 year old son were shot dead and

then burnt on a cot. Kerosene oil was sprinkled on his daughter-in-law Gita who was 7 month ; pregnant and was dragged out of the house and riddled with bullets. Her two year old daughter and her young husband were also dragged and shot dead. The question is whether we should only raise a hue and cry or be satisfied with financial help provided by the Government or the society ? What would be the result ? We have to adopt certain measures and create such an atmosphere in the society wherein recurrence of such incidents could be avoided. This is what I want to submit before you.

So far as the question of preventing victimisation and atrocities on the harijans is concerned, I know that in Uttar Pradesh a post is there for the Scheduled Castes. There is a similar post at the Centre also. There is a D.I.G. Cell in U.P. as in the Central Government. Whenever a State gets an opportunity it makes similar arrangements. But I would like to suggest to the hon. Home Minister that investigation of such cases should be entrusted to a separately constituted police force, as the investigations made in the cases so far did not yield any satisfactory results. I would suggest the constitution of an independent police force, exclusively to prevent atrocities on the harijans.

I would like to add that the people in the society should come forward and try to remove discrimination. I would like to know how many social reformers have emerged in the society after Mahatma Gandhi, Swami Vivekanand, Dr. Ambedkar and Rishi Dayanand. The fact is that their souls are in anguish on account of the present state of affairs in the country. It is the need of the hour that a social reformer like Swami Vivekanand or Mahatma Gandhi, Rishi Dayanand or Indira Gandhi should emerge from the new generation of the country who could solve this problem. This problem cannot be solved by the Government or through discussions it can only be solved by the social reformers.

I would like to put forward one more suggestion. Now television network has reached every nook and corner of the country. It should also produce programmes to ameliorate the condition of the

harijans. I would request the hon. Minister that some programmes should be telecast regarding this social system at least every alternate day, if not daily.

I would finish my speech after saying only one more thing. Regarding the causes of the incidents which occurred in the village Singhpur, I had talked to the youths of the village. They informed us that they had been running from pillar to post for six months and pleading that their lives were in danger and they would be killed. They had also pleaded for the issue of arms licences, weapons and arms. You know that if one individual is armed with a 315 bore rifle and on the other side even if there are five hundred people without any arms, they cannot face one armed individual and all the 500 persons would be killed. I would request the hon. Home Minister that he should kindly write to the Chief Minister of the States to issue arms licences to these poor persons in maximum number.

I wanted to speak a little more, but time is short and there are many Members who have also to express their views. I am very grateful to you that you gave me an opportunity to express my views.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are very grateful to the Hon. Speaker and especially to the hon. Home Minister that they agreed to convert the calling attention notice into a discussion under rule 193.

Sir, it is matter of deep regret that even after 37-38 years of independence, we should discuss in this House atrocities on the harijans and tribals. Sir, I was pained very much to see that some Members on the other side, instead of speaking on the problem or giving suggestions for the solution thereof, got involved in political controversy. There should not be any difference of opinion on this matter, whether we belong to this side or that side. Today we have to consider the situation in a country, which had given the slogan of

Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam

Sarvejanah Sukhino Bhavantu

as the theme of its culture. Many distortions have crept in our culture today and

all sorts of atrocities are committed on the harijans and Adivasis and they are even murdered. Sir, what are the root causes of such a situation? Our colleague, Shri Ganga Ramji, has rightly said that our society has not risen above the distortions in our caste system as also above the social system which has been prevalent for so long, even after so many years of independence. First of all, I would like to submit to the Government that the facilities which have been provided to the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes under the Constitution should be ensured through a time-bound programme. Such a situation should not be allowed to continue for long. We should not bother about statistics. The fact is that we have not been able to achieve the targets whether it is employment in services, economic development, social reforms or educational reforms. We should work expeditiously to achieve the targets.

When Shrimati Indira Gandhi became the Prime Minister in 1980, she gave directions to all the Chief Ministers that the first and foremost task of the Government was to check atrocities on the harijans and Adivasis and they should take effective steps in this direction; but it is a matter of regret that the problem has become complex, because law and order is a State subject. The directions and the policies of the Central Government are not implemented by the State Governments. I know that if two persons of the same village—one caste Hindu and the other Tribal or harijan—apply for an arms licence the Station House Officer of the police station would not recommend the case of the harijan or tribal, because one has to pay illegal gratification for getting an arms licence in the country these days. The harijans and Adivasis do not have money to pay bribes. Government would have to think again for how long would it take to supply arms to them for their protection and for how long such officers would have the power to recommend arms licences who accept money therefor? Government should go into the reasons for atrocities on the harijans. I was studying the situation in Bihar and I was very much pained to see that we had been holding discussions on the report of the Mandal Commission here, but on the other hand atrocities are being committed on the harijans in Bihar. The

present structure of the society is such that a certain caste is considered higher than Ahir, Ahir is considered higher than Pasi, Pasi is considered higher than Dhobi and Dhobi is considered higher than Chamār. All the political parties would have to sit together and consider how to change this caste system. The recent happenings in Gujarat and other places are a challenge to the very future of democracy in the country. If we do not consider the important aspects with a view to bringing about national integration, the situation might become more serious. When the issue of reservations came up here, it was said that there was need to bring about a national consensus about it. I agree with this point of view. It is a well known fact that the number of the harijans and Adivasis in the country is 25 per cent of the total population. The process of rationalisation had started since 1967. There are certain States which have not furnished information regarding the harijans and Adivasis in their States despite repeated reminders by the Ministry of Home Affairs. In such a situation it becomes our duty to sit together and consider this matter. The quota of the harijans and Adivasis has been filled in I.A.S. and I.P.S. But we should consider this issue as to what was the requirement regarding class III and class IV posts, which we could not implement according to the spirit of the Constitution despite 38 years of independence. The harijans and Adivasis are, therefore, suffering in two ways. On the one hand, the society says that there is much publicity regarding concessions to Harijans on Radio and Television and on the other hand it is not being implemented. The publicised programmes are not implemented and this is proving to be a curse for the harijans. My first demand is that the declared policy regarding the harijans and Adivasis must be implemented. I would like to point out that the programme under I.R.D.P. and N.R.E.P. are not being implemented properly. A buffalo worth Rs. 1500 is being provided to the Adivasis for Rs. 3000. Is it not a fact that not even half of the surplus land made available as a result of implementation of the Land Ceiling Act has been distributed among the harijans even after 37-38 years of independence? The harijans have not been given the possession of the land which has been allotted to them. They have been given the lease, but suits are going on in the courts

Government should come forward in this matter. If the Government have given the lease of the land, it is their duty to hand over the possession of the land also to them. At present the Government have put the harijans and Adivasis in more difficulties. We should consider how to remove their difficulties. There are three or four reasons for the atrocities being perpetrated on them. The harijan has awakened today and he knows that atrocities are being committed on him. If his daughter or daughter-in-law is molested, he is prepared to face the situation. Secondly, as one of my friends has just now said, the harijans cannot sit on the cot. We know how a harijans officer is treated even today. Even today if he goes to a village, he is not treated as an equal and is not offered drinking water in a glass tumbler. How then their morale can be boosted? Therefore, I demand that since reservation cannot be allowed for long, nor is it desirable, there is need to formulate a time-bound programme to bring backward sections of our society at an equal footing and to educate them. The type of education being given to the harijans in District Board schools and other schools would not help to bring them up as equals.

So far as the question of giving them scholarships is concerned, I may tell you how the harijan students are harassed even in this matter. Of course, our Government want to give them scholarships but they do not get it and the whole year elapses. This is not confined to one or two places only but this is the story everywhere. I, therefore, want to submit that our budget needs to be codified in each Ministry. You can see for yourself how many tribals or harijans have been given licences for setting up industries and how many of them have been given cultural facilities. They, of course, have received some assistance, and work under I.R.D.P. and today there is awakening among them.

Here, one thing which I want to say is that the lot of our harijans, girijans and tribals can be ameliorated only if an environment for their upliftment is created. Since our tribals live under peculiar conditions, their lot cannot improve unless facilities to suit these conditions are given

to them. Today, all their traditional rights are being usurped and concessions have been withdrawn. As a result, what do we see in Bihar? Are naxalites not there in Bihar? When they raise their voice for their rights, they are branded as naxalites. Similarly, the tribals, wherever they are, whether in Bastar or elsewhere, they find themselves isolated. Today, I am glad that some work is being done for their welfare under the leadership of our able Prime Minister. Special programmes are being drawn up for the harijans, girijans and tribals so that they could be uplifted. All such programmes of the Government are there in a big way. The same old situation is not there any more. Therefore, time has come now when we need not hide anything and we should work for creating an environment for their education, economic development and security. Cutting across party lines, both ruling party and opposition should extend their whole-hearted cooperation in this endeavour.

I would also like to point out that so far as the question of right to equality guaranteed under the Constitution is concerned, upliftment of the harijans and girijans in the country cannot be ensured as long as equal opportunities are not provided to them to achieve that equality. As long as we do not work whole-heartedly to enable them to enjoy that right to equality guaranteed under the Constitution, nothing will happen. They also want to have the right to equality. They also need a treatment similar to the one we give to a sick family member in the form of good food till he regains health. Today, they expect that kind of treatment from you. They expect feelings of brotherhood and love. Therefore, I want that not only the harijans, girijans and tribals but other people should also come forward in this endeavour and raise their voice, it is not our prerogative. Today, Shri Madhu Dandavate should speak, Shri Narayan Choubey should come forward, because whenever the subject of atrocities on Adivasis and harijans comes up in the House, we do speak, but others, do not make their contribution. Therefore we all should come forward today and reassure lakhs and crores of these people that the situation of Gujarat would not be repeated anywhere in the country. Should such a situation recur, the entire country

would be behind the harijans and Adivasis to protect them. Thank you.

SHRI R.P. SUMAN (Akbarpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing a very important subject in this House today. It is most distressing that today in the country of revered Bapuji, who gave the country the message of humanity and non-violence, despicable incidents of this nature are taking place in many parts which make all of us hang our heads.

While this discussion is going on here in the House and we are listening to the views of the hon. Members, I want to say in no uncertain terms that these incidents are not taking place in a particular State, these are not confined to Andhra Pradesh alone, such incidents have taken place in other States as well. While on the one hand we are criticising the incidents in Uttar Pradesh, on the other hand we are defending the incidents of Andhra Pradesh. But it is a fact that the pattern of incidents in Andhra Pradesh has been the same as those of Kanpur.

I had myself gone to Singhpur village in Kanpur. Shri Gangaramji M.P., Shri Mahavir Prasad, General Secretary of the Congress party in the State and the Union Minister of State had also gone there. Prior to that the Chief Minister of the State and two senior State Ministers had also visited these villages and made announcements with regard to relief. Similarly, the hon. Members from Andhra Pradesh had said that their Chief Minister had paid a visit to the affected areas and made announcements regarding relief, but that is a different matter. The major issue is that mass murder took place in Andhra Pradesh as also in Kanpur, Madhya Pradesh, Tripura and other places. In one month mass murders took place in four different States and we had seen that everywhere the same issues were raised over and over again and you are well aware of those issues.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would not like to say much on this subject because other hon. Members have thrown light on it. I would like to draw your attention to two or three issues in brief. I would like to talk about the incidents which occurred in Kanpur in particular, because the Congress is in power in that State. Later, I would

speak about Andhra Pradesh, otherwise the Members of the Opposition would say that I have a partisan approach. I had visited Singpur Raswal and I do not hesitate to say that these unfortunate incidents would not have happened but for the negligence on the part of the administration. The dispute between the harijans and the Thakurs started on the issue of the election for the office of the village 'Pradhan' and since then the harijans have been receiving threats to their life and property. I am citing an example which happened in the year 1984. A harijan was killed on 31-5-84 and the hay-stock of another harijan was burnt on 8-6-84 and the Jhinjhar Police Post was informed in writing on 12-7-84 but the incharge of the Police Post did not take any action in this regard. Then the complaint was lodged at the Mangalpur Police Station on 17-7-84 but in vain. On 19-6-84 two harijans were beaten up for merely sitting on a cot and the harijans took up this incident with the Officers, they just laughed it away and did not take any action. I am making a mention of these incidents because when these incidents occurred, the incharge of the Police Post was Shri R.S. Sangar, who is a Thakur and again when the complaint was lodged at the Police Station, Shri Udanbir Singh was the S.H.O. who did not take any action in this regard. Later, when the case went up to the D.S.P., Shri S.K. Singh, he also did not take any action. When some harijans complained to the incharge of the 'Harijan Cell' on 27-6-84, the Inspector who went for inquiry was Shri Ranjit Singh. I have myself seen the way the said officer used to go and conduct the inquiry. He used to sit at the very doors of the persons against whom the complaints were lodged and you can yourself imagine how the inquiry was conducted and justice was dispensed. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am saying this because when those harijans and Adivasis gave in writing on 28-6-85 to the S.P. Kanpur (Rural), Shri R.K. Tiwari, about serious threat to their life and property and that any serious incident could occur there, you would be surprised to know that he marked that complaint as 'Seen, file' and did not take any action thereon. On the 21st July, this incident occurred and six harijans were killed. So, we should pay immediate attention to these sequence of incidents. Had the police taken effective measures to

deal with the situation at administrative level, the incident would not have occurred at all.

Secondly, I would also like to add that the arms licences of accused, who had killed so many harijans in one year and against whom cases are still pending in the Courts, and the case came up for hearing on 29-7-85, were not confiscated. On the other hand, the harijans have been continuously applying for the last one year for gun licence but they have not been issued any licence so far. Instead, the nephew of one of the accused Darshan Singh who is 'Pradhan', Gopal Singh was issued a licence within one month and the same gun was used in this incident. I am saying this because had the police officers adopted effective measures to deal with the situation, this sad incident would not have occurred and this shameful incident would not have come up for discussion in this House. I would, therefore, request that such situation should be tackled with a heavy hand.

I can recall that for the last many years such incidents have been continuously occurring in Kanpur, whether it was in Behmai, Astabad, Dastanpur or in Singhpur Raswal. I would cite one example why all this is happening and where the flaw lies. I am admitting it and perhaps the Members of the Opposition might say 'Shame, Shame'. Because this is not applicable to the States ruled by the Opposition parties but it is applicable to the States ruled by us. It is, therefore, sad. The Opposition is not feeling it but we do.

In the Behmai Carnage, 20 Thakurs were killed and the Director General was immediately removed. In the Dastanpur carnage 9 Mallahs were killed and the Chief Minister tendered his resignation. But in the Singhpur Raswal carnage, only the incharge of the Police Post and afterwards an Inspector were suspended. On the one hand in a case of carnage the Director-General was removed but on the other hand it was a clear cut case of murder and still only the incharge of the Police Post was suspended. If the Government would continue such a policy

and act in this manner how can we expect that justice would be dispensed?

We are well aware that these incidents have been occurring because of the position of the caste system and untouchability which has crept in our Society in such a way that it has vitiated the whole atmosphere. Whenever any such incident happens, this plea is put forward.

An official in the rural Kanpur had said that one of the Harijans had committed a murder only a few days back. Thus, the facts of this incident are being twisted. The complaint of that incident was lodged under section 396 of I.P.C. by the police, and not under section 302 of the IPC, which the intention of weakening the case so that the matter could be hushed up. It was registered as a dacoity and not as a case of murder. Moreover, it is being said that the harijans are to blame for this incident. One Urdu poet has aptly said :

Gunahgaron me shamil hun,
gunahon se nawakif hun
Saza to janta hun,
par Kunda jane Khata Kya hai.

The same thing has happened in Andhra Pradesh as well and there also the social conditions are the same. When the hon. Member, Shri Ganga Ram, spoke about Andhra Pradesh, none of our Opposition friends cried 'Shame, Shame'. When we came to know about the horrible incident that occurred in Andhra Pradesh, through the newspapers, we felt extremely sorry. The Chief Minister had denied that legal aid would be provided to those harijans, because harijans have been killed.

Who are the killers? Who were the persons who went along with the Chief Minister in an entourage****was also in the entourage. It is a matter of shame and they should be ashamed of it. (Interruptions)

I can challenge it. It is a matter of shame and you should be ashamed of it.

(Interruptions)

****Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[English]

SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : This must be expunged from the records.

[Translation]

SHRI R.P. SUMAN : I can give you those names. Please listen to me.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : If all of you stand up, I cannot hear you. Let one person say at a time.

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : He is telling that the Chief Minister had not gone there. The Chief Minister is helping the people who were responsible for this. It is all completely false.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : When you take your chance, you say it is not correct. You are free to correct it.

(Interruptions).

[Translation]

SHRI R.P. SUMAN: They are the people who shed crocodile tears in the name of harijans.

(Interruptions)

Sir, these are extremely shameful incidents and drastic steps should be taken to stop them. We would, therefore, like that wherever such incidents occur, irrespective of the party in power there, effective steps should be taken and the culprits should be brought to book.

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Chairman, I want to raise a point of order.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is the point of order? Under what rule? It should be under some rule; under what rule?

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Chairman, I am on a point of order.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Under what rule?

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Sir, on a point of order.

(Interruptions)

[English]

Mr. CHAIRMAN : Order, Order. I asked you, under what rule. You are raising a point of order. There should be violation of some rule. If there is infringement of the rule, under what rule?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He is making an allegation.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: You are free to deny it.

SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : Don't allow this to happen. He is attacking the Chief Minister. It should be removed from the record.

[Translation]

SHRI R.P. SUMAN : Sir, these are very shameful incidents. We should act firmly to check them. They are taking place on large scale in Andhra Pradesh.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : Why are you allowing him?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will look into it. If there is anything objectionable I will remove it.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Sir, this is allegation being made against us. It should, therefore, be expunged.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no. First of all, you are free to correct it. If whatever he has said is wrong you are free to correct it.

Second thing : If there is any violation of rule, we will look into it. If there is violation I will rectify it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : He is making an allegation.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the hon. Member conclude. All of you may please sit down. If there is any violation of rule, it will be rectified.

AN HON. MEMBER : You should expunge it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will go into the record. Now let the hon. Member conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI R.P. SUMAN : Sir, the utterances made in their speeches by our friends in the Opposition have come before this House and I wanted to prove what their intention is. There is a lot of difference between what they profess and what they practise.

It is true that atrocities are being perpetrated on the weaker sections, harijans, Adivasis and the poor. Our administration should take ruthless steps to curb this and wherever such incidents take place the district authority, particularly the Police Superintendent should be removed immediately from there. Impartial inquiry should be conducted and action should be taken keeping the facts in view. At the same time, the posts such as that of Commissioner, etc., which are lying vacant, should be filled up expeditiously. Very firm action is needed today to safeguard and provide security to the poor harijans against exploitation.

With these words, I conclude.

17.05 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the chair*]

*SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN (Tripura East) : Mr Chairman, Sir, today we are discussing the atrocities committed on harijans and girijans. We discuss the same problem in this House in every session. But Sir, the number of atrocities on harijans and girijans go on increasing day by day in all the States where Congress Government is in power. I want to say very clearly that these incidents of

atrocities are the result of and reflect the policies and programmes adopted by the Congress Government and the laws enacted by them in the name of protecting the harijans and girijans. The measures adopted by the Government in the name of protecting their land and their constitutional rights are not being properly implemented. As a result of that the harijans are becoming the victims of atrocities on them and they are increasing day by day. The Commission on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes set up by the Government have analysed that the causes of atrocities on harijans and girijans may be classified as follows :

1. Land dispute
2. Economic problems
3. Police atrocities
4. Personal enmity
5. Untouchability.

Other reasons for such incidents are—rape, kidnapping, molestation, robbery, exploitation by contractors etc. etc.

From the facts and figures supplied by the Government for the year 1984 in respect of crimes like, rape, murders, arson etc. committed on harijans and SC/ST people, it is seen that the total number of such incidents is 20,159. Out of that the number of scheduled caste victims 15936 and that of scheduled tribes is 4223. Shri Amar Roy Pradhan who spoke earlier had pointed out that Madhya Pradesh leads in the number of such atrocities, followed by U.P., Bihar and Andhra Pradesh in that order. In all these States during the period that this report covers i.e. in 1984, the Congress Government was in power. I am giving the number of atrocities committed on the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes separately in the various States :

*The speech was originally delivered in Bengali.

This is according to the Government figures :

	Total no. of crimes	against SC	against ST
M.P.	8681	5537	3144
U.P.	4200	4200	Nil
Bihar	2048	1845	203
Andhra Pradesh	244	190	54
West Bengal	33	18	15

But Sir, the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Tribals in States like Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Tripura is not small. Therefore we see that in those States where non-Congress to Opposition parties are in power, the number of crimes against harijans and SC/ST people are far less, compared to Congress ruled States. It can be said that in those States where the Opposition Parties are in power, the programmes and economic policies of the Central Government regarding the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being implemented in a far more effective manner. That is why in these States the incidents of atrocities on the harijans etc. are much less compared to the Congress ruled States. Sir, the Central Government has undertaken several large projects in the interest of the country and the nation, like Bharat coking Coal and various iron and steel factories, various hydro-electro projects etc. Sir, these projects are being set up mostly in the areas inhabited by scheduled caste and scheduled tribes people. Due to these projects also, these poor people are getting uprooted from places of their original habitation and getting displaced as their land is acquired. I am not saying that the Government should not take up these projects as they are in the interest of the country. The country will surely prosper and develop through them. But at the same time I will say that the Government should pay due attention to those harijans, girijans etc. who are getting uprooted and displaced. on account of these projects. These people

should be provided employment in those very projects in keeping with their education and other capabilities, they should be paid full compensation for their land and houses etc. from where they are being displaced. Had the Government attended to these problems, the number of atrocities on them would have come down. But what do we actually see? In Bharat Coking Coal mines which is situated in Bihar, 50000 workers belonging to the scheduled tribes had been retrenched or dismissed during the last seven years. They were of course working against low-paid jobs. In this way through the implementation of different Government plans and projects also, the SC/ST people are facing more atrocities and harassment.

Sir, in the name of conservation of forests, they are being made to suffer. From times immemorial, these tribals, harijans and girijans had been depending on forests and forest products as a sort of their birthright or their socio-economic system. They live in the forests and hills and depend on forest wealth for their economic activities and their means of livelihood. Forests are the foundation of their economy and provide them food. After this Government came to power the tribals were driven out of their natural habitat of forests and denied the right to forest produce. False cases were instituted against these people and they were being uprooted and evicted. Contractors are being appointed in the forests who are destroying valuable forest wealth and these harijans and girijans are being employed by them against very poor wages. This is also a form of atrocity on the harijans and girijans although the Government do not count them as such and it does not find a place in the statistics of the Government. When the tribals and adivasis agitated on this ground, the police resorted to firing on these hapless people. At a place in Bihar, called Bhanju, in April, of this year, an Ex-M.P. of this very House, Sir, Anthony Murmu was killed in police firing. I have got figures that between 1978 and 1982 there had been 14 cases of police firing on the adivasis and tribals in which 25 person killed and a few thousand adivasis and harijans were injured. The Government is responsible for these incidents. They

invited police firing on the tribals in the name of conservation of forests and in the name of implementation of their various projects. Over and above the reasons already enumerated by me for atrocities on harijans, I will mention another additional reason and that happens to be a political reason,

Sir, the major political parties in India specially the Congress party which is in power today and is running the Government of the country, is joining hands with the regional communal parties, particularly these parties formed by the tribals and the harijans in various States. The small regional and communal parties are being misled and exploited by the Congress party for their own political gains. This way the unity and integrity of the country is being affected adversely. Sir, what is happening in some of the North Eastern States like Nagaland, Mizoram, and Tripura? In my State Tripura there is an extremist party called 'Tribal National Volunteers'. This is an underground terrorist wing of the 'Tripura Upajati Juva Samiti', which is a regional party of Tripura. This TNV has been created in their political interest. Now, the demand of this TNV is, that they want to create an independent tribal State in Tripura. They want that in that independent Tribal State only Tribals shall live and nobody else. I think that this is a wrong idea and wrong thinking. If we separate ourselves from the rest of India and are cut off from the mainstream, then we, the tribals and others living in that State will stand to lose and we will suffer more and will become weaker.

This Tripura Upajati Juva Samiti is being used and utilised for election purposes. During the last Tripura Assembly elections in 1983, during the last Lok Sabha elections in 1985 and during the elections to the Tribal area autonomous district council, under the sixth schedule, held on 30th June, 1985, the Congress entered into electoral alliance with this regional communal party. With the alliance of this 'Juva Samiti' and with the help of the TNV its underground terrorist wing, the Congress did achieve temporary improvement in the election results no doubt. But I think that this politics and policies of the Congress is creating conflict and discord

among the tribals themselves on the one hand, and between the tribals and non-tribals on the other hand. This TNV has resorted not only to the murder of the Tribals in Tripura, they have also murdered many Bengalis who are more advanced. They are instigating the people to commit murder and as a result of that instigation, many innocent tribals are being murdered. Here one hon. Member mentioned in his speech earlier, that in 1980 there was a massacre of the tribals in Tripura. I may tell him that, it was not a massacre of the tribals alone, it was a massacre both of Bengalis and tribals. That was actually a riot. The Congress party there, the 'Juva Samiti' and the 'Amra Bangali' party were jointly responsible for that riot. We have stated it clearly again and wherever possible.

In the end I will say that if the Congress does not change its policies, then the incidents of atrocities on harijans and girijans can never be stopped. The Government have said that they had issued guidelines to different States in 1980. They have examined the working and effectiveness of those guidelines. After reviewing that, in April '85 they have issued fresh revised guidelines to the States. Let us wait and see how these revised guidelines work. I know that in the earlier old guidelines no provision was made for issue of licences for guns to the harijans and girijans to help them in self protection.

Sir, I clearly remember that on the floor of this House, Shri Zail Singh'ji, who is at present the hon. President, had once announced that licences for arms and guns shall be issued to the Tribals, girijans and harijans for self defence on a priority basis. I do not know whether that has been implemented anywhere, in any part of the country.

Of course, I do not think that by issuing licences for guns to them, the whole problem will be solved. If they can be made economically self reliant and economically strong, if they can find independent means of livelihood that will be the only permanent solution of the problem. A vast majority, almost 90%, of all those who are living below the poverty line in India, belong to the Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and

tribals. They have to go to others and depend on them for their food and means of livelihood. That is why all types of atrocities are committed on them, and they are on the increase. The only way to save them and to let them live like human beings, is to overthrow the present Government in the country and to establish socialism and a socialist Government. I see no other way. I think that is the only solution. Just as in Russia and China poor classes arise, awake and marched forward and found the path for their survival, similarly we have also to follow the same path. There is no other way. With that I conclude.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. K S. Rao.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : When is the Minister to reply ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are a large number of Members who wish to speak. We shall see.

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not belong to the pre-Independence period ; I belong to the post-Independence period. Still, from the information that we have, I could understand that the nation was one in throwing out the rule of the foreigners and the rule of oppression irrespective of the fact to which caste or community or creed or religion we belonged to. Today we find in certain parts of the country similar feelings in the weaker sections of the society, particularly in the downtrodden and the Harijans. Though there is freedom politically and, to a certain extent, economically, socially they are still not feeling that they have the freedom to express their feelings, and they are not being allowed to live in their own way in certain parts of the country. There are clear examples. We have seen this recent past not only in Andhra Pradesh but also in other parts.

I have been hearing some of the Opposition Members telling the House that the Congress has not done anything to the Harijans. I want to tell them that it is the Congress Party that has created confidence in the minds of the poorer sections of the society that here is the Government which will protect them

when they are in trouble, when they are beaten mercilessly. I would certainly agree if somebody were to say that there is not as much economic development and progress among these sections as there should be. But one cannot dispute the fact that there is political freedom and there is social consciousness among these sections. Particularly during the time of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, every one of them did feel that, if some injustice were to occur to any one of them, her Government was there to protect them. But in the recent past, some of the incidents that have occurred show that the trend is being reversed. There would have been criticism with more vehemence from the Opposition Parties had the Janata Party not come in power for some time during which time the country had seen so many atrocities being committed on the Harijans. Similarly, in Andhra Pradesh, whatever may be the slogan, whatever may be the speeches they may be making, we know what is happening there today. I know with how much vehemence and how much thumping of benches they would have criticised us in the House saying that the Congress has not done this and that, had this incident not occurred in Andhra Pradesh. I can understand what federalism means in their minds. Possibly, federalism according to them means that they do not want the Government of India Ministers to go and find out what happened in a particular area.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : When you were speaking, he was hearing you patiently. You should also hear him when he speaks. Why are you getting agitated ?

SHRI K.S. RAO : Possibly they have not realised that we are living in an era where every citizen knows what his rights and what his duties are. In a period where there is total ignorance, a husband could have claimed, if he had killed his wife, that nobody should interfere in that matter because he had killed his own wife. But he can not do it today.

In Andhra Pradesh, they may have won the majority in the Assembly elections, but the Government of India is there, and the Prime Minister or the Home Minister

of the Government of India has every right to visit a particular area and find out what atrocities were committed in that particular place.

I can still understand the opposition members asking the Government as to why the Central Government has not sent the concerned Minister or some other Minister to other parts where such incidents have occurred. But I cannot find a reason how a Minister of a particular State could question why Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India, has sent the Home Minister and what for? I don't expect that the Minister of a State will heckle a Minister of the Central Government who has come and find out the truth in person. I accompanied her on that day when Smt. Ram Dulari Sinha had come. I have received her at the Airport of Vijayawada and I took her; we went together.

SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : Was it in a private car?

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.S. KAO : We went there. Arrangements were made by the Party in Andhra Pradesh. Madam, in her speech at Chirala, after visiting the injured in Guntur hospital later.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is wrong if she had used a private car?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Did she visit Andhra Pradesh after informing the State Government?

SHRI K.S. RAO : Smt. Ram Dulari Sinha, during her speech in Chirala told the Home Minister of the State Shri Nageswara Rao.....

"I understand that you have questioned the propriety of the Prime Minister in sending the Home Minister to find out the truth about the atrocities committed in Karamchedu..."

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Nobody questioned.

SHRI K.S. RAO : Remember, the Prime Minister is not the Prime Minister of one state. He is the Prime Minister of the country as a whole. He has got every right to send anybody to anywhere in the

country, why Andhra Pradesh alone, Smt. Ram Dulari Sinha said "I came here on the advice of the Prime Minister. But still, as the Home Minister of this country, I have got every right to come to your State and find out the truth about all these things". If all these things were to be wrong, if they have to make so much fuss about it, I am of the opinion that in course of time if that federalism was to decide the country's future, no Government of India Minister can go anywhere in the State, if it were to be in the hands of an Opposition Party.

(Interruptions)

Yes, my friends were telling that Congress Party has not done anything to Harijans. Mr. Chairman Sir, the Opposition...

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : She did not inform the State Government, Sir.

SHRI K.S. RAO : The Hon. Colleagues in the opposition parties are making any amount of claims. Let an impartial enquiry team visit the entire Harijanwadas of Andhra Pradesh and make an assessment and find out the truth. Whether it is Press whether it is Parliament Members team, it may be anything. Let them find out whether Harijans of Andhra Pradesh are secure in the hands of the Congress Government or in the hands of the TDP Government today.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : We can certainly say that they are more happy in the hands of the TDP Government.

SHRI K.S. RAO : After Smt. Ram Dulari Sinha visited there, a judicial enquiry commission was announced. But today we find...

SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : On the very first day, on 18th the Chief Minister had announced the judicial enquiry.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Why do you blame? We are all in Congress. Unnecessarily you are making fuss.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You had your say. Now I have allowed him to have his say.

(Interruptions)

It is on the record. Whatever he has to say, let him say.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.S. RAO : I am not the one who will support such incidents even if it were to occur in Delhi. Why any part of the State or any other distant part, whether it is ruled by the Congress Party or by a non-Congress party. But here is a case, the case of Karamchedu which is totally different from all other incidents...

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : How is it ?

SHRI K.S. RAO : The incident is like this. On the 16th evening when a person belonging to the well-placed community took a buffalo near the village tank and was trying to give a wash with water going into the pond, it was objected to by a young man of the weaker section. He said, "We do not get enough drinking. This tank is meant for drinking water for all the communities of the village. Why do you unnecessarily spoil and pollute the water ?" Immediately the upper community man tried to man-handle him. I certainly do not attribute it to any particular party. But this ego is existing in the upper community and this is their attitude to the weaker sections of the community wherever they are and particularly in rural areas where the richer sections are in good number and where there is unity among the richer sections while the weaker sections are not so united, these incidents are occurring and I am of the opinion that not only in Karamchedu but in many other villages in Andhra Pradesh it is going to occur...

SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : That is your predictions ?

SHRI K.S. RAO : The country cannot be happy by merely saying that the Chief Minister has visited the village. 'We have paid Rs. 10,000, we are going to build houses.' and all that. We certainly appreciate the measures that have been taken. But it is no solution-paying money or giving employment and then putting them to all the torture. They were not killed in a clash. It is not a fight between two individuals. It is not a fight between two

families. It is a fight between the ego of this well-placed section of the society and the weaker section of society which lack economic and other powers. They are mercilessly and indiscriminately killed and injured irrespective whether it is a child, old man, lady and whether the person involved or not in the incident is immaterial. Not only that, they went and chased them for miles and then killed them or injured.

The other day our team went there. There is nothing wrong. It is absolutely right. Let us go and find the truth. There is no use to just sit here and find fault with the Home Minister who went there. The Home Minister did go and she visited all the houses. She wanted to enquire personally but somebody from behind was asking the Collector to go to the Home Minister and tell her what has happened. She said, 'I have come here. Certainly I will hear you, but I have come here also to know the facts by personally inquiring from the people of the locality.' But he was trying to see that the information is given by the Collector and the Home Minister should go back taking the information from the Collector...

SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : What is the report ?

SHRI K.S. RAO : I will say that the Union Home Minister has not come all the way from Delhi to take the report or the information from the Collector or the Superintendent of Police and go back. If it were to be so, she need not have come all the way from Delhi to Karamchedu. She also came to know personally what has happened there. In the meantime a person belonging to the other wing was making a comment that 'Here is the Home Minister who has come here to make politics on the dead bodies.' That is their slogan. This is the way they are thinking. That is how they find fault with the Government of India and the Home Minister.

Such incidents have to be condemned irrespective of in what place they occur and I am of the opinion that immediate measures must be taken to see that such incidents do not occur in other parts of the country by taking stringent measures. It is not enough just to leave these things to

the routine judiciary or the routine processes of law that are available in the country. It takes a long time and no justice may be done. In course of time there may not be evidence or they may purchase the witnesses and see that all the culprits go scotfree. Automatically the confidence among the weaker sections of not only in Karamchedu but throughout the country will be lost. They still feel that in case any action is taken against them, we will know in course of time. We will find after one or two years what has happened to these people—whether they go scot-free or they are punished. If the intention of the State Government is clear then hats off to them. Only when these culprits are punished we will say that they are good. Today from the incident that has occurred and from the actions of the police I can authentically say that they are not acting in a manner they should have done.

Sir, I was there on that day. The villagers complained to me that some of their people are innocent and they were just walking on the road and they have been detained by the police. Then I went to Kalyan Mandappam where they were detained and asked the DSP there the reasons for which he has detained them. He fumbled and said that he has detained them just for the sake of law and order. When I asked him to release them immediately he did so. People had gone out of the room to the varandah but did not leave because it was raining. Then the DSP said you asked me to release them but they are not leaving. Then I told them nothing happens to you if you just get drenched in rain one day. Please go away. Then I wanted to inquire from the other wing where 40 others were detained. He refused me permission to speak to them. Then when I asked the DSP himself what for he has detained them. He said under Section 144 he has detained them. But when I asked whether he has suspected the bonafides of the people and given them enough warning about that Section once again he fumbled and said, "Sorry, Sir. I cannot do anything. I cannot release them."

SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : Sir, I rise on a point of order. The judicial inquiry is going to take place. Where is the question of levelling charges against the

police officers? The concerned police officer has also been transferred in the interest of justice.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order.

SHRI K.S. RAO : And when I asked to get me connection on wireless or telephone to the DIG or SP he said both the instruments are not working. This is the way they have acted. Then how do you expect the people to have confidence? They might have given some money or houses but do you expect the rich and the well-placed to kill the poorer sections and afterwards pay some money out of their riches? Is it the way how things are to be solved?

Sir, in fact, the people of Karamchedu are to be appreciated by one and all. They refused to accept help from the State Government. At the same time I was hearing somebody saying that the Minister of State, Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha asked them not to accept the help. It is a wrong information. They themselves had refused. When the Chief Minister arrived on 19th whereas the incident occurred on 17th it is understood from the news media that they refused to accept flowers and fruits offered by him.

Sir, if the inquiry is conducted without any bias and favour then hats off to them. I request the House, the Chairman, Speaker and the hon. Minister to immediately think of some type of legislation to be brought in to deal with such cases at the earliest so that the culprits do not go scot-free and fear is infused in the mind of the rich people and confidence is infused in the mind of the weaker sections of the society. Thank you very much.

[Translation]

SHRI MANKURAM SODI (Bastar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to speak about Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh. It is a district predominantly inhabited by the tribal people and harijans who have been oppressed and exploited for centuries and are being exploited even today. I shall give some precise examples in this regard. Even now some so-called advanced people, self-styled progressive people, are making tribal girls of our district Bastar their concubines.

They purchase land in their names and take possession of such land. When a son is born to such a concubine, the land is transferred in his name. Afterwards, the so-called progressive people get the land transferred in their own names and thus become the landlords. This is the first type of exploitation.

The second type of exploitation is that these people engage the adivasis as domestic servants and purchase tribals people's land in the names of those servants and later themselves become owners of the land while the poor Adivasi servants remain servants only. Sir, many a time, the land with teak plantations worth lakhs of rupees is purchased in the names of these servants. This is because there is a law that land belonging to the Adivasis cannot be purchased by non-Adivasis. Teak wood worth lakhs of rupees is cut from this land and sold by these people. This way these people become millionaires while the poor Adivasis remain servants.

Then, Sir, we are sore over the implementation of the reservation policy. It is not being processed properly. In our tribal, hilly and backward areas, children not receiving good education because the system prevalent there is that of one teacher for five classes. Then the teachers do not attend the school, and if at all they show their presence for only 15 days in a month. They draw their salary and leave the schools. Thus the schools in fact remain open for 8 or 10 days in a month. You can very well imagine what sort of students will come out of such schools, what division will they secure; certainly they will secure the third division. Now, these third division holders have no standing in your society. How can such boys and how can such areas progress? I leave it to you to ponder over it. Those so-called progressive people, who had been the stooges and sychophants of Britishers for hundred years, became millionaires and multi-millionaires and got their children educated in prestigious colleges and renowned educational institutions and now they have become IAS and IPS officers, but our children are not even able to get the post of a peon. The boys of our area do not have the opportunity to be able to become even a peon. This is the position. If an industrial unit is set up in our area and

the officer in the management charged with the recruitment task happens to be an outsider, he will not appoint our boys even as peons. This is the position obtaining there. And the sense of frustration, dissatisfaction is consequently increasing. When our boys after completing their studies encounter this situation, a feeling of revolt creeps in their minds. We prevent them from doing anything that would go against the national interest. We try to pacify them with the assurance that we shall take up this matter with the Government with the request that some concrete measures be taken in this regard.

Then, we want reservation, i.e., relaxation of some marks for the third divisioners so that they may get admission in educational institutions which otherwise they are not able to get. They must be given a chance to enter medical and technical institutions where a number of seats have been reserved for them. They must be given at least one chance to enter these institutions. For this, some relaxation in marks should be given to our boys keeping in view the fact that our boys come from areas where the system of one teacher for five classes is prevalent. After admission, we do not want that any consideration be shown to our boys. They should be awarded degrees only if they are good enough and if they complete their courses successfully.

The anti-reservation agitation going on in Gujarat and elsewhere is an indication of the fact that the people who had been the stooges, slaves and servants of the Britishers for 100 years never thought of taking us along with them during these 37 years of independence. They would like to keep us backward and boast of independence. The adivasis and harijans living in the rural areas had fought for freedom together with Mahatma Gandhi and other great freedom fighters and that was how we attained independence. Here, the urban traders, princes and stooges of the Britishers have amassed wealth and created assets, but we, the poor, the inhabitants of the forests and hills followed the ideals of Gandhiji and of democracy. It is, therefore, our right and the urban dwellers should not be jealous of us for continuing reservation for 37 years. The people in the rural areas by and large are not so

jealous. We would like them to be 10 steps ahead of us but let us also be two steps behind them. We shall progress slowly and steadily. If our boys become peons, they will be able to educate their wards at least upto middle standard.

A person who has passed VIII standard would like to impart education to his son upto Matric. Similarly, a matriculate would like to impart education to his son upto B.A. and the process will go on. In this way, even if we do not come at par with other people, we shall at least, come closer to them.

The harijan and Adivasi employees are not in the habit of flattering anybody. It is not part of our nature. We cannot indulge in sychophancy.

These days who gets a good C.R. ? The employees who indulge in sychophancy and cater to their needs in the rest houses get good C.Rs. The employees who work hard do not get good C.Rs. At the time of promotion, they are told that they cannot get promotion because of bad C.R. so, it causes resentment among them,

Roster system was introduced to put an end to all these things. Under this system, if one does not get his due, he will at least be at top next time according to the roster. But honesty is not observed in this respect also.

We all make tall claims in our speeches before the public and say that we are marching towards a socialist society. But when the question of distributing benefits arises, we have our own reservations.

There is resentment among our people. Our educated youth do not normally like to indulge in sabotage but they unwillingly join the urban people in such activities. When we go to employment exchanges for getting our names enrolled, our names are put in the last. Shri Panika has rightly said that only that person becomes successful who pays illegal gratification. We cannot do so. When these people were harassed during the freedom struggle, they took shelter in the forests and started living in the mountains. There is abundant natural wealth in these mountains but in the quest for that wealth they are being displaced from there.

These poor people have no shelter where they could go. They wander from place to place. This wealth is nature's gift. They were hoping that the same would be utilised by their future generations when better days would come but they are being compelled to flee from there.

Similarly, when a dam is proposed to be built in the hill area, the poor are forced to leave their fertile land when comes under the command area. Likewise, if a village falls in an area, where mining work has to be undertaken, it has also to be vacated. The compensation paid to them is one fourth of the value. It is far less than the market rate. With this amount the farmer is neither able to construct a house nor can purchase an acre of land. He has no alternative but to run from pillar to post. If these poor people are to be displaced from there, the Government should make proper arrangements for their rehabilitation. Now, after thirty seven years of independence, we must give thought to this problem and find a proper and just solution to it. Only then our country will progress.

[English]

SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHIMALA BALI (Madras South) : I am grateful to you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to express my views on the atrocities and crimes on the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. First of all, I would not like to go into the details and give an account of the statistics or make irrelevant remarks like our learned hon. members of the opposition sitting there.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That itself is an irrelevant remark !

SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHIMALA BALI : Especially, the way they were talking about our Minister, I thought it was a bit too much. Because, as a Minister she has every right to go and find out the truth from the people and just not get a report from the Collector and go back to Delhi. So, what she did was in her right and I do not think that it is proper on the part of the Opposition members to make snide remarks.

SHRI S.B. BHATTAM : She is welcome to go. She can go even to Bihar !

SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHIMALA BALI : She will.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Why has she not gone, then ?

SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHIMALA BALI : I am sorry to say that the opposition people think that there is only one State that is safeguarding the interests of the down-trodden. They think that they can as well safeguard the whole of India. The way they are talking, it seems like that. But they cannot do what our beloved Prime Minister the late Shrimati Indira Gandhi did. Can they do that ? I challenge them on this. And this is exactly what our dynamic Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi is doing.

Ours is a vast country and we have almost 10.5 crores of people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, who are treated very badly. It was drilled into their heads that they were inferior because they belonged to a low caste and they accepted it meekly as the will of God. They were subjected to humiliations like slavery, bonded labour and they were not allowed any education. Leave that alone, they were not allowed even to mix with other communities. We should cool-heartedly analyse the root cause of this deplorable and shameful act of one community against the other.

As a great book of knowledge and wisdom, Geeta says, that all human beings are alike. What differentiates one from the other is action which is karma. It also says that weakness invites troubles. When one is physically weak, one is susceptible to diseases, if one is socio-economically weak, he is attacked by the strong and the rich. A weak society is dominated by a strong society. A weak country is invaded and attacked by a stronger and powerful country. This is the crux of the whole situation and this is crux of our whole problem. Due to centuries of domination and exploitation, we have segregated our own community, our own people and treated them as untouchables. We have discarded our own people to a subhuman level of existence just to derive from them labour which we are not prepared to do ourselves. We deny them

education, lest they became intelligent, they become enlightened and ask for their rights, their due share and benefit in the game that we achieve out of their hard-work. We took away the cream and threw them in the slums, till national leaders like Gandhiji, Pandit Nehru, Dr. Ambedkar, our late beloved Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi came to their rescue. Sir, till Gandhiji started living in the harijan slums, till Pandit Nehru went to these tribal people and danced with them arm and arm, we can say it treated the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes mercilessly and heartlessly. Our sensitivities were not drawn towards them, until efforts were made by our late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi who rushed to wipe the tears of the downtroddens, be it anywhere, in any part of the country, she even went riding on the elephant to be with them, to give them solace, whether it was, atrocity or whether it was calamity, she was always there to give them a helping hand. I challenge whether any of the opposition leaders did that. Such actions are being followed up by our dynamic Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi and it is a pity if our learned opposition Members have not gone through the papers, when our Prime Minister has gone to the remotest corners of the village today and this picture was published in all the newspapers. I am sorry if they have not seen that. Their socio-economic backwardness and dependents are being exploited openly. This creates communal friction which should be prevented, not by law, nor by legislation, but improving their economic condition and education so that they can think for themselves. Today, it is not only the affluent community or one particular community that is harassing them, even the guerrillas today, are killing these poor people, as we can see in the papers. I do not want to go into the details it is for the opposition to do all that. I appeal from the floor of the august House to all the hon. Members irrespective of any party affiliations that everyone of us would be responsible custodian of their safety, welfare and their emancipation so that they do not have to live in shame, fear or dishonour. The rural development programme and schemes should be honestly implemented and fund earmarked for them and their welfare should reach them and not got drifted away for

other purposes. I have received several complaints that in various States including my own State as well, the funds do not reach them properly, they are diverted and this has to be stopped.

Regarding atrocities and crimes, there should be Police Station Officers from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes posted in such areas, where serious crimes take place.

18.00 hrs.

There should be public prosecutors to deal exclusively with cases of crimes and atrocities against SC and ST, to punish those who are responsible for it. This is a great national task; this is a vital issue today which we are facing. There can be no difference between human lives. States should see to it that they cooperate fully and contribute openly by working with the government irrespective of party affiliation, and then only we can see to it that our poor sisters, our down-trodden sisters and brothers are safeguarded and protected, and that we can all look after them individually; and it should be the task of every Indian to do that.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) Since there are many members on the list to speak on this subject, I suggest that the time of the House for this discussion be extended by two hours more so that more and more members could be accommodated.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDI (Mahbubnagar) : We can sit one hour more today and one hour more tomorrow.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : We can sit two hours more today and two hours tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN : So, the time of the House for this discussion has been extended by two more hours that is upto 8 p.m.

[Translation]

*SHRI N. MAHALINGAM (Nagapattinam) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, on

behalf of my party the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I wish to participate in the discussion on the atrocities being committed on SC/ST people in the country and make a few suggestions.

Our young and dynamic Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi is undertaking tours of areas inhabited by SC/ST people and is trying to assess personally whether the welfare schemes meant for their upliftment are yielding the intended benefits. His immediate reaction reveals that these people have not derived any benefits from such schemes. He visited Bastar in Madhya Pradesh and some tribal areas in Orissa. The very fact that a special developmental scheme has been announced by him for the benefit of tribal people in Bastar confirms that the welfare schemes are being implemented tardily and callously.

A sense of fear has gripped the scheduled caste people by the continued anti-reservation agitation in Gujarat during the past one year. The agitation started in Madhya Pradesh before the elections was put down. That has to be commended by all of us. In Gujarat many people have been killed in this agitation. Properties worth several crores of rupees have been destroyed. I demand that energetic steps should be taken to contain this anti-reservation agitation in Gujarat before it flares up in other parts of the country.

We have come across news items about the killing of six scheduled caste people in the rural areas of Uttar Pradesh and the killing of six more in a village in Andhra Pradesh. This has become a regular phenomenon in our country. Effective steps must be taken up to root out this wanton killing of people belonging to scheduled caste. When we raise questions about this in this House, we are told that law and order is under the charge of the State Government. We do not know what steps are being taken by the State Governments to bring the culprits to book.

The Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

[Shri N. Mahalingam]

Tribes is not also taking interest in the problems of these poor people. Kindly see the work done by this Committee during the past 16 years, after its constitution in 1969. This Committee was set up with express direction that the Annual Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be examined and then the Committee should report to the House as to whether the recommendations contained in this Report have been implemented by the government or not. It is really regrettable that during the past 16 years this Committee has examined only one Annual Report of the Commissioner for SC/ST and presented a Report to the House. This Parliamentary Committee has been confining its work to find out whether the reservation policy is being implemented properly in this Department or that Department of the Government of India. When we enquire about this, we are told that since the Reports of the Commissioner for SC/ST are being discussed regularly on the floor of Lok Sabha there is not any necessity for the Committee to examine them separately.

Besides this, the Janata Government appointed a separate Commission for the welfare of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes with a Chairman and four Members. Presently there is only the Chairman and there are two Members in this Commission. This Commission has not got the sanction of the Constitution, because before the Constitution could be amended for this purpose, the Janata Government went out of power. The Congress Government also has not brought the necessary Constitution Amendment Bill in this regard. This Commission is giving reports containing two or three recommendations about the problems of SC/ST people. From this it is clear that the Commission is not exerting itself to ameliorate the misery of the SC/ST people.

Before the Constitution of this Commission, the Commissioner for SC/ST was being appointed by the Government to fulfil the constitutional obligation. In the Constitution there is an exclusive provision for the appointment of a Special Officer for this purpose and the Commissioner for SC/ST fulfilled that purpose. After the constitution of this Commission, the Commissioner for SC/ST stopped his

annual report also. Previously he was submitting regularly his annual Reports to the House. This Commissioner was made a Member of this Commission. Now, unfortunately even the Commissioner's post has not been filled, though the former Prime Minister had approved the name of a Vice-Chancellor of a University. We do not know the reason why this appointment has not yet been done. Besides there is also a vacancy of a Member in the Commission.

The Commissioner for SC/ST, who is a constitutional authority, has not yet been appointed by the Government. The Commission constituted outside of the Constitution is also not functioning effectively for the welfare of SC/ST people. No steps have been taken to give constitutional sanction to the Commission. The Parliamentary Committee for the welfare of SC/ST is also not discharging its duties towards these downtrodden people. In these circumstances, you can well imagine how the problems of these people are going to be resolved.

Firstly, I suggest that the Parliamentary Committee for the Welfare of SC/ST should be directed to take personal interest in resolving the problems of SC/ST people. Secondly, after appointing the Commissioner for SC/ST, he should be designated as Chief Commissioner in the place of Chairman of the Commission and the Members of the Commission should be declared as Commissioners. If this is done, the Government can easily circumvent the necessity for amending the Constitution. This Commission under the charge of Chief Commissioner will function, with the constitutional sanction, for the upliftment of SC/ST people in the country.

Sir, the SC/ST people constitute 25% of our population. Originally the interests of SC/ST people were looked after by the Home Ministry; then it was shifted to Education Ministry. Again it has come back to the charge of the Home Ministry. I suggest that there should be a separate Department of SC/ST in the Central Government and then only some permanent solutions can be taken up for implementation effectively. We have a Sports Minister and we have a Minister for Cultural Affairs. I demand that there should be an independent Minister in the

Central Government to look after the welfare of SC/ST people. Before I conclude, I would suggest that we should stop condemning one another and we should engage ourselves to give succour to those people who are dying alive. Instead of spending our energy in political controversies, we should concentrate in finding out ways and means to help these people in perennial distress.

With these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD (Baroda) : After waiting for a long time I got this opportunity to express my feelings over the atrocities committed against the Harijans and Scheduled Tribes.

I heard the hon Members speaking about the problem but very few suggestions to face this problem have been made. Unfortunately, and I was very sad to see that Members, quite a large number of Members, from either side have turned it into a political issue rather than give suggestions to solve it, to make emotional, fiery speeches in the House so that they can be publicised through the news media.

Sir, this is a problem which has been with us for centuries.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, the Home Minister is being disturbed.

AN HON. MEMBER : There are a number of Home Ministers. One Minister is listening.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : This is also a problem which cannot be removed in a very short time. The prejudices against the caste system have been so intense, and so deep-rooted that one has to go right down to the crux of the reasons to find a solution to get rid of the stigma which has been sticking to us. It is not a question of how many cases of atrocities against the Harijans or the Scheduled Tribes have taken place in a particular area or who is ruling that area. What is important is that even a single instance proves that the prejudice in that area exists. It is not that any Government which is at fault, or any individual who is at fault, it is these deep-rooted old prejudices, these

feelings, these understandings which are the main cause.

In the beginning there were four sections i.e. Kshatriya, Brahmins, Vaish and Shudra. These sections were made according to the type of work that was undertaken by the individuals and not what family he belonged to. Ultimately it so happened that the same work was done by the child and it became a sort of family business or family trade. From that this evil born. And to a great extent, literatures like the Ramayana and the Mahabhartha have also overplayed this problem which we are facing today.

I am very proud to say that I come from a family of rulers who had tried to eradicate this prejudice. Here I would like to mention my great grandfather's name, Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwad. He was the ruler who, in order to remove this prejudice and to uplift the backward people had set up a set of programmes. Babasaheb Ambedkar was the product of that programme. Some other Harijan leaders also came out of that. He had set up educational institutions to educate the down-trodden and Harijans. When Brahmin teachers refused to teach these people, Muslim teachers were employed to teach the backward classes and Harijans. That is how the backward classes and Harijans could come up. So it is very difficult for a person like me to even understand why a Harijan is considered as something below us. He has two hands, two eyes, ears and everything. He can do almost everything and sometimes even better than what we can do. But even then he is treated as an out-caste. How to remove this? This is what we should think of seriously and honestly : otherwise, the atrocities which have been taking place for the last 35 to 40 years will keep on taking place and casteism will never go from this country. Even in our political sphere when tickets are allotted, we think of caste system whether we like it or not. If we ourselves do not stop thinking in those terms, then what right do we have to advocate that the caste system should go? It is our responsibility to see that the backwards and those who are behind us, get an opportunity and we should create opportunity for them to come to our level so that they can walk with their heads high. It is shameful that

[Shri Ranjit Singh Gaekwad]

we always try to forget our drawbacks. Truth is always bitter in some cases. We have to face the bitter truth if we want to improve the condition of our country and its people.

On the other hand, the Harijans also having been spoon-fed, have got into the habit of being spoon-fed. They have nothing less than that we have but we are not giving them the opportunity to use those facilities properly by using their own strength, understanding and brain. For instance, when a student reaches the stage of going to a medical college, why don't you allow him to compete with other students? If he has the brain, the intelligence to compete, then he should be able to compete. Or he can be given admission to the college because of this stigma but then he must compete and must work hard for achieving position and for preserving the trust that has been placed in him. Constantly financing them and pushing them is not going to help them to use their strength and their brain.

As another hon. Member has said here, I too endorse his views that the young minds can be converted to think that all are equal. Younger generation, young children can be easily made to think the right way. It is the older people who instil all these ideas into the young minds and that is why this prejudice has not been able to be eradicated. We should have special lessons, when literature classes are taken, to tell them how this casteism came into being and how it is wrong to think that these people are below us and are not good enough to be accepted in the society.

Atrocities have mainly been taking place against the Harijans because they have not been accepted in the society. I have a very strong feeling and a very strong support for the Harijans who have never had the proper chance of coming up due to these prejudices. I, therefore, request that whatever programme is taken up or whatever is done for these Backward Classes or Harijans, should be minutely monitored time and again to see how they are progressing and whether anything is lacking or anything is going wrong, and accordingly amendments should be made in those programmes. Only then can this

upliftment programme come up, otherwise we will still be where we are and we will still be making these emotional and dynamic speeches in this House which will only be speeches which can be read in the library and no action will be taken on them. Thank you.

[Translation]

DR. B.L. SHAILESH (Chail): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is really quite regrettable that we have to discuss this matter in this House today. These incidents are very painful for the country. We should be ashamed of them. I fail to understand how Indian culture, which is the protector of moral values, is decaying. A lot of discussion has taken place on it in the House. So, I do not want to go into details. But I would like to say why such atrocities are being committed against the poor and helpless harijans. In our society, the strong were called 'Kshatriya' simply because they were supposed to use their strength to protect the weak and the helpless. Their only job was to protect the society. But it is an irony of fate that they feel proud of using their strength against these poor helpless harijans of their own village and in their own country. They have changed all the values. Now the situation is that the protectors have turned destroyers and they are ruining these families for ever. Be it Andhra Pradesh or Uttar Pradesh, these things are taking place everywhere. The social murders of harijans have vitiated the atmosphere in the country which is exploited by certain elements in the country to accomplish their selfish ends by creating disorder and adverse conditions, because, these poor rural harijans have grown up in poverty. They look old in the prime of their youth as they are subjected to extreme exploitation by the rich and the grave atrocities committed on these poor harijans have rendered them absolutely helpless.

Sir, through you, I would like to know how long these atrocities would continue to be perpetrated on them in this independent country even after 38 years of independence. We as well as this House are very much concerned over these heart-rending incidents. We express our sympathy to the aggrieved families.

Sir, I would like to know what was their fault for which they have been subjected to such atrocities. Their only fault is, I think, that they are poor harijans, they are helpless and are reeling under abject poverty. Their second fault is that they want to live with honour like other free citizens of free India to usher into the 21st century. Bharat Mata, the late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi had tried to create a new environment to give all persons equal status in the society in order to remove the sufferings of the harijans. As a result thereof the harijans started getting recognition in the society. Similarly, our young Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, is inspiring not only his own country and society but the entire mankind to move into the 21st century. As you all know, he paid a sudden visit to Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan to ensure all round welfare and development of the poor Adivasis. He himself made a survey of the plight of these poor helpless people. It appears that certain selfish elements in the society are not happy over it. The Hon. Prime Minister wants to establish an egalitarian society and wants to see everybody prosperous, but certain anti-social elements do not like it. These people try to exploit these political activities and create feeling of separatism in the society and these treacherous and anti-social elements then relegate in the background and thrust the blame on the Government. This process has been going on for the last 38 years.

Sir, through you, I humbly submit to the hon. Home Minister to try to remove this disparity as early as possible, otherwise we apprehend that the poor helpless people, who have suffered so many atrocities, would be forced to revolt in sheer desperation. Double standards are being adopted in the implementation and interpretation of law and the harijans in the country are compelled to live like second class citizens. They are leading the life of slavery in this independent country. It is regrettable that the State Governments are not taking any action to prevent such acts. They treat this genocide of the poor and helpless people as a petty incident and an eyewash treatment is being given in the matter of protecting their lives and property. Sir, the police administration and the Intelligence Agencies have also

forgotten their duties. Despite getting prior intimation about these incidents, the lives of these poor people could not be saved. Sir, it appears that the State Police and the State administration are in connivance with each other in perpetrating this injustice. I am sorry to point out that despite warning, proper action was not taken and carelessness was exercised in taking action. In the end, I would like to submit, through you, to the Hon. Prime Minister that being a true socialist, well-wisher of the poor and champion of clean administration, he should set up a special cell in his own Secretariat to give a practical shape to his policies and issue directives to the State Governments to properly implement the policies meant for the welfare of the harijans. The cases of persons found guilty of not implementing these policies should be investigated and suitable directives issued so that these downtrodden people may get justice through his bold efforts.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM (Gaya) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, a serious matter is being discussed in this august House. I do not want to make it a political issue, because it is a human question. This matter should be viewed from humanitarian angle. But it is very unfortunate that the leaders of Telugu Desam Party tried to give it a political colour.....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Why don't the Congress insist upon three fourth share of atrocities, Sir ?

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : I am very grateful to our hon. Minister of State, Shrimati Sinha, that she made an effort to find out the factual position whether it is Andhra or Bihar. She visited Bihar where 15 tribals were murdered and she had also visited Andhra Pradesh. Ever since the formation of Telugu Desam Government in Andhra Pradesh, three incidents of brutal crimes against the harijans have taken place. During the last three years, hair raising incidents of atrocities by caste Hindus on the harijans have taken place. Before that, incidents of atrocities on the harijans have taken place at Padarikupam in District Chittoor in 1983, at Pedyapuram

[Shri Ramswaroop Ram]

of Mehboobnagar in 1984 and at Karamchedu on 17th July 1985.

18.29 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

As soon as the Rama Rao Government was formed, I had drawn the attention of the Government through a Calling Attention Notice in the Seventh Lok Sabha that 84 houses of Harijans were set on fire just after the formation of the Government. Why had it happened there? The reason was that the harijans were committed to a programme. The harijans could not go along their way. As a reaction to that, this incident had taken place. So far as the incident of murders at Karamchedu is concerned, the son-in-law of Shri Rama Rao, Dr. Venkateswara Rao, was contesting the Assembly elections there. The harijans did not vote in his favour. As a result thereof.....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Mr. Venkateswara Rao is not a candidate in that constituency but somebody else. It is wrong.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He is not a candidate there.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If anything is objectionable I will expunge it.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : These harijans had cast their votes in favour of the Congress. This village falls under the Parchur Constituency of Dr. D. Venkateswara Rao, the son-in-law of the Chief Minister, Shri N.T. Rama Rao and the caste Hindus of this village are relatives of Dr. Venkateswara Rao. All of them are related to him.....(Interruptions). He is the son-in-law of Rama Rao Saheb. I am talking about him. Such an incident has occurred there. If there is any dispute about land, one agree about the cause of the trouble. But his Government did not make any arrangement to construct a pond for providing drinking water to the harijans. Such an arrangement was not made by Shri Rama Rao Saheb. Such an arrangement was made by our Congress Government during Indiraji's regime. But this act of bathing the buffaloes in the drinking

water is not only despicable but inhuman also. It would be correct to say that by putting on ochrous dress and playing the role of Lord Krishna, you cannot help the poor and the harijans. You would not be able to earn their love in this manner. We do not want such Lord Krishnas who play the role of Lord Krishna in films only. Today, we would have to drive away such a Krishna from Andhra Pradesh who helps only his son-in-law in the name of the harijans. We shall have to remove such a Krishna in Andhra Pradesh.....(Interruptions).....

[English]

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Sir, why is he talking only of Andhra Pradesh?

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : These incidents are taking place in Bihar and they are taking place in U.P. daily.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Protect me, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am protecting you, don't worry.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Our Government has been very serious about the problems of the harijans. The leadership of our party is in the hands of our dynamic leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi and he himself is going to every hut of the harijans and Adivasis to apprise himself of their problems. He himself is visiting their areas to see what help is being provided to them under N.R.E.P. and I.R.D.P. and what projects are being implemented under these programmes. As a result of these programmes, the population of the people below the poverty line has gone down from 54 per cent to 37 per cent of the total population after our party came to power. The reasons for decline in poverty is that after formation of the Government under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, our Home Minister wrote letters to the Chief Ministers of all the States :

[English]

"The Central Government has simultaneously given a serious thought to the cases leading to commission of crimes against Scheduled Castes. Among the Scheduled Castes workers, over 48% are agricultural labourers. They form the largest occupational group among Scheduled Castes. In most of the cases where the poor S.C. agricultural labourers try to assert their rights to minimum wages fixed by the law, they are perhaps threatened with reprisal and atrocities are perpetrated upon them."

[Translation]

I would like to tell you that our Government have done a lot of monitoring work to check atrocities on the harijans and Adivasis. Our Government are quite vigilant about their problems. I do not want to blow trumpets about it, but it is a fact that whether it is Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh or any other part of the country, wherever incidents of atrocities on the harijans or Adivasis occur, it appears as if it is the end of human kindness and we should be ashamed of such incidents. We should give serious thought to this problem, whether we belong to this side or that side of the House. Nobody will be able to grind his political axe by winning over the harijans and their problems cannot be solved in this manner. We cannot command love and respect from them by simply talking about them. We should take action for their welfare. When we raise our voice in their favour, we are not raising it just for one or two per cent of the population of our country. The harijans and Adivasis constitute about 25 per cent of our population. We are, therefore, discussing the problems of 14 or 15 crores of people in the House today which is not a small thing.

We want that houses should be constructed for them. You would also not implement land reforms for them and buffaloes are bathed in the drinking water meant for the harijans and as if this was not enough, harijans are murdered and then they make it a political issue. Is it good on the part of the Government of the State to do so? We condemn such a

Government wherever it might be, which allows such incidents of atrocities on the harijans, girijans and Adivasis. Besides, we condemn ourselves as well. You can see for yourself what is happening today and who are launching agitation in Gujarat, the land of Gandhiji and in the city where he was born and at a place where the slogan for the uplift of the harijans was raised. The people who are speaking against the harijans are supporters of the Janata Party and the opposition parties. The members of Patel community are launching agitation there. You are inciting them. You have never thought over it that that there are 15 crore harijans and Adivasis in the country. One should go and see their houses in the villages. They do not have land, nor do they have means to have a square meal. There is no arrangement of drinking water for them. The feudal system is still prevalent there. The policemen, who hail from the feudal class, hoot them down and rape their women. These people are also neglected in schools and colleges. This is the situation even after 38 years of independence. You would have to give a serious thought to it. Government are not to blame for it. This is the result of the attitude of the society. *Manu Smriti* would have to be burnt. After burning *Manu Smriti* a new society would have to be created as envisaged by Rajivji. In modern India, there would not be any exploiter or the exploited, it would be an egalitarian society in which there would be no exploitation. This is possible only when the old system of the society is dismantled and a new society is created after burning *Manu Smriti*. Today I give a call to this effect in this august House and we would have to think seriously in this direction. If you want to derive political advantage in the constituency or in the House by shedding crocodile tears over the dead bodies of the harijans, it is not going to serve any purpose. The disease has aggravated with successive doses of medicine. As a matter of fact, the malady is not being treated. Land has not been distributed to them. The reserved quota of posts, meant for the harijans, has not been filed. Nobody has given any thought to it.

Sir, another point which I want to mention is that due to casteism, Bihar has

[Shri Ramswaroop Ram]

been the scene of atrocities. Where casteism exists, atrocities are bound to be there and it is because of this that its incidence is more there. But there is some ray of hope that the killing of the harijans has ushered in an era of awakening. The one who has been ruined, who has been exploited, is prepared today to raise his voice against this oppression. But ours is a feudal system. The police commit atrocities on them in the villages in connivance with landlords. Petty police officers commit atrocities in connivance with the landlords. Government have also admitted the fact that all atrocities are committed there on the question of minimum wages and on the question of land. Whatever be the cause, the police declare them as naxalites in connivance with the landlords. They say that they are naxalites. I want to tell you about a news report carried in the 'Nav Bharat Times' dated 5th January, 1985 published from Delhi. Ten harijans were murdered in a village in Aurangabad in Bihar. The poor harijans had returned to the village tired from work. They were resting like any other person who rests after getting tired. Some landlord went to the police and told them that naxalites had assembled there. The petty police officers went there; they were already hand in glove with the landlord and resorted to firing. The persons who died in the firing were Suresh Mistry, Satyendra Mistri, Umesh Mistry, Nathu Duser and Firangi Duser. Of these, Suresh Mistry, Satyendra Mistry and Umesh Mistry were brothers, all of them were shot dead. The dispute was that they were not being given right of ownership of the land. Therefore, I would request you to stop this programme, only then atrocities would stop. If at all you want to implement this programme, you will have to take it up with a firm determination. But, today when I go through the incidents of the last three years, I am distressed to find that the atrocities in South India are on the increase as compared to North India. In South India, in Andhra Pradesh, Harijans are being murdered without any fear, atrocities are increasing there, because there we have a Krishnavatara. Krishna is ruling there...

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Please clarify it, what is this Krishnavatara ?

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Sir, I do not want to take much time of the House. I want to give some suggestions, but when he is asking, I shall have to clarify Krishnavatara. Incarnation of lord Krishna is ruling there, a habit to kill Harijans is being inculcated there and he, whose cause you are advocating here, has taken up the role of Krishnavatara there. The role of Lord Krishna had been to fight against tyranny, to suppress the tyrants. But your Krishna has taken up the role of siding with tyrants and oppressing the poor.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda) : No, no.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : This is a slur on you, on Andhra Pradesh and a slur on the newly emerged Krishna. This Krishna will have to be removed; this is the cry of heart of the Harijans

[English]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : You may repeat the falsehood ten times, but it will not become the truth.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Our Krishna sides with the poor whereas your Krishna is the destroyer of the poor.

[English]

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Why is he taking the name of 'Krishna' who is not here? He might be a 'Ravana', but 'Krishna' is not here.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : I have read in the newspapers that a Committee was set up there for judicial inquiry, but the judge who was holding the inquiry has resigned two days back... (Interruptions)

He has resigned; he might have been pressurised. I want that a committee of this House be set up which should visit Andhra Pradesh.

[English]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : We welcome it. Let them visit Andhra or any other place. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : This committee should visit Andhra Pradesh and find out the facts. Perhaps, the new Krishna must have exercised some pressure upon him and he might have resigned in reaction thereto. The situation has deteriorated since then. A committee of this House should be constituted. (Interruptions) A stringent law should be enacted to check such atrocities. Inter-caste marriages should be encouraged so that marriages within the caste could be banned. Although it will be a harsh measure and will not suit the country, but you will have to do something in this regard. It will promote national integration and will create an atmosphere of good-will.

Responsibility should be fixed up on the D.M. and the S.P. of the district where these atrocities take place.

2.5 lakh hectares of surplus land should be distributed to achieve socio-economic development.

I thank you and also the Minister of State who took strong action in the matter.

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH (Chapra) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the harijans and girijans in our country feel alienated from the mainstream of the country today. Till they are drawn into the mainstream, the country cannot progress fast. No country can be called progressive till the people of every caste, community and creed in that country are able to lead an honourable and honest life.

The plight of the harijans and girijans in our country is pathetic today. A harijan or a girijan cannot even dream of leading an honourable and honest life, what to speak of his expressing the desire to do so. If he does so he would be murdered—that is the only fate that he would meet.

This was the main reason behind the Singhpur carnage that took place in Kanpur District of Uttar Pradesh. The harijan Ram Kishan had neither committed any crime against Thakur Darshan Singh nor had he insulted him. His only fault

was that he had exercised his right guaranteed to him under the Constitution and he had filed his nomination against Darshan Singh in the village 'Pradhan' elections in which the latter was defeated. Once again his fault was that he had instituted an enquiry into the swindling that Thakur Darshan Singh had done when he was the village 'Pradhan'. Ram Kishan's only fault was that he belonged to a harijan family. When Thakur Darshan Singh fraudulently confiscated the property of a widow, Ram Kishan had protested against it. This led Darshan Singh to send his hirelings on the night of 21st July to Ram Kishan's house and six people of his family were killed. Those killed included Ram Kishan, his two daughters, his daughter-in-law who was pregnant, his two-year old grand-daughter and his 65 year-old maternal uncle. Ram Kishan had reported to the local police station about the threat to his life. This incident did not happen in one day only, such incidents happen over a period of time and it is an old story. Ram Kishan had apprehension that such an incident would take place and that was why he had lodged a complaint at the local police station but the local police did not take that seriously and rather held it to be false. As a result of this, six people of Ram Kishan's family along with Ram Kishan were killed on the night of 21st July.

A similar incident occurred in Katihar district of Bihar. 'Sirva' festival is celebrated in the month of April in Bihar. On this occasion all the villagers go for fishing collectively at the village pond and there is no caste discrimination. On the 12th of April the villagers did community fishing in Badharbil reservoir. When they were returning, the SHO of that police station, Shri Vishwanath Singh, along with the local Sub-Inspector Shri R.P. Tiwari of Manihari Police Station and four gunmen fired on them on some lame excuse and as a result three Adivasis i.e. Jatlu, Guru Murm and Sangram Soran were killed.

Another incident in the same district occurred in Bharahi reservoir of Bhandar Tal, under Brari Police Station in which Kare Lal Udao was killed and a thirteen year old boy Ramesh who was studying in class nine in Neema Adivasi Avantiya

[Shri Ram Bahadur Singh]

School was apprehended, and he is still rotting in Matghar jail. The local people informed the officials but they conspired to save the Sub-Inspector and the 'Pramukh'. They said that these Adivasis were armed and they had tried to snatch the guns from the constables and that was why firing was ordered. I would like to ask that if a crowd of ten thousand assaults four gunmen the Sub-Inspector and the SHO, Vishwanath Singh, is it possible that they do not receive even a minor bruise or injury. Sir, the Adivasis are sentimental people and if they are armed with bows and arrows and become violent, no one can face them, not, even the gunmen. But these Adivasis were neither armed nor violent and Vishwanath Singh went there alongwith police personnel equipped with rifles but without Magistrate and fired on them to save the policemen and in the process three Adivasis were killed. Those who conspired to save that Sub-Inspector were none other than the DIG, the Collector, the Commissioner and the S.P. of the State. The four officers hatched the conspiracy in Kashi R.B. of Katihar and implicated the Adivasis and a case was filed against them. I submitted a memorandum to the Home Minister, Shri S.B. Chavan, in the month of May giving details of the incident. It was signed by ex-M.P. Shri Yuvraj and Shri Surendra Mohan, Janata Party leader and four sitting Members of the House. I had requested him to order a judicial enquiry into this matter because these Adivasis were subjected to atrocities and they were implicated in false cases, but Shri Chavan has not initiated any action so far in this regard. He did not even care to reply to the letter which was signed by four hon. Members disclosing the facts of the incidents, while on the other hand he boasts of great sympathy and love for the Harijans. If he really has any sympathy for the Adivasis and the harijans, I would request him to constitute a committee of the hon. Members of the House to enquire into this incident and also give compensation to the families of the deceased. This enquiry would reveal all facts about this incident.

In the 'Ekma' Division of 'Saran' district, to which I belong, some harijans have been living on a piece of land for the last fifty years. The place is called

Ledurha. For the past 15 years, the local administration in collusion with the landlords is trying to harass the harijans. Under these circumstances if they try to put their demands before the authorities, they are charged with taking to arms. Whenever they try to lead an honourable life, such incidents occur.

In the end I would like to point out that when Shri Chavan spoke about the incident that occurred in Andhra Pradesh he wondered at the way the Minister of State for Home crossed her limits...

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA :
Do you still bear a grudge...

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : No, I do not bear any grudge, but my heart is weeping, I was not surprised at all because the traditional background to which she belongs teaches to own the achievements and disown the failures. There is a story in our area which goes like this. Some boys killed a donkey in a village. Out of fear they went to the village priest and requested him to find a way out for atonement as they had committed a great sin. The priest said that this sin could be warded off by making atonement in a big way. When one of the boys said "but Panditji, your son Santosh is also one of the sinners", the "Panditji" at once changed his stance and remarked :

Saat, panch ladka ek santosh,
Gadha maare kon hai dosh.

The same is true of her. When atrocities are committed on the harijans in Andhra Pradesh, where Telugu Desam is in power, it is said to be a sorry state of affairs but when the Asbal carnage took place she did not even have the time to visit that place. I can recall that when the Narayanpur carnage took place, Shri Banarsidas was the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. I might also recall that the then State Minister, Shri Mohan Singh had condemned it in the State Assembly. But later when the then 'Prince' and the then Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi visited that place they outrightly stated that the Uttar Pradesh Government was ineffective. The Uttar Pradesh Government could not protect the rights of the harijans and, therefore, it had no right to continue in office. If the Uttar Pradesh Government had no right to continue in

power then Telugu Desam also do not have any right to remain in office. If you have the courage, why do you not dismiss the Andhra Pradesh Government and the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar? But I know that you will not do so. I would like to point out that the incident, irrespective of the State where it has occurred, has the same severity, whether it takes place in Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh or Bihar. Whatever may have been the immediate reasons but the main and the most important reason is that the structure of our society is such that it has forced us, for the past five thousand years, to commit atrocities on the harijans. You will have to give it a thought in all seriousness. The country is faced with many problems. If this problem is not solved, the country's integrity will be in danger. Whenever this problem of caste, colour, creed has erupted in our country, the country has been degraded and defamed. The people from various walks of life like the members of the Opposition, social reformers, economists, statesmen should come together and think over this. An organisation to preach and propagate the thoughts and ideas of these men should be set up. Young people with missionary zeal should be encouraged to do this work. They should be educated and trained in such a way that they may go from house to house, from village to village and meet the harijans, girijans and the caste Hindus and make them aware that till all classes of the society are not equally developed, proper all-round development of the country is not possible.

Secondly, evaluation should be undertaken of IRDP, NREP and RLEGP programmes because the benefits of these programmes are not reaching those for whom they are intended.

Thirdly, such a curriculum should be introduced in the primary schools as may help remove hatred from among childrens minds in regard to caste, creed and untouchability.

Besides, I would suggest that the administration should be toned up so that such incidents could be stopped without delay, otherwise these incidents will continue to occur. I would also request you to implement the reservation policy sincerely

and effectively because the harijans and girijans have not been able to get their due as a result of the policies that were being followed for the past 37 years.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, incidents of atrocities against the people belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in any part of the country are shameful for all of us. Discussions on these incidents have taken place in this august House several times. The representatives and leaders of all the political parties have expressed deep concern on this issue. They have laid stress that such incidents which take place so frequently should be checked. This is a slur on our nation. The Constitution provides to the harijans and tribals the same right to lead an honourable life as has been provided to other citizens of our country. But even then incidents of atrocities against them are continuing unabated. There is abatement in these atrocities sometimes, but there is no complete check on them. Statistics regarding these atrocities have been given here that in Madhya Pradesh 5000 incidents took place. in Uttar Pradesh 4000 and in Bihar 3000 incidents took place. But these incidents are reported ones. There are a number of such incidents which go unreported. Of course the aggrieved people go to the police stations to report the matter but their complaints are not registered. Thus the number of actual incidents is more. Our colleague from Andhra Pradesh is sore over the matter but there is no point in getting sore. Neither the Andhra Pradesh Government nor the Uttar Pradesh Government are to blame for these happenings. Government have no hand in these killings. We shall have to think how to do away with the caste system and the discrimination of high and low in our social set-up and then work on war footing to undo this. Only then such incidents can be contained. The Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and the Government of India will have to take this course. The incidents of atrocities are not confined to individual and mass killings; even political murders are taking place to which no hon. Member has drawn the attention of the Government. At several places the harijans are not allowed to vote. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the people as well as the

[Shri Zainul Basher]

Government know that there are many places from where important leaders of political parties contest elections. They show sympathy for the harijans but during elections the harijans are not allowed to cast their votes in those constituencies.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Are you talking of Baghpat?

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: In Baghpat harijans have not been allowed to cast their votes till now. There the harijans are not allowed to cast their votes. The question of their doing so does not arise at all. But apart from Baghpat, there are many other places where the harijans and tribals are not allowed to cast their votes. There are many Members sitting in the House in whose constituencies, the harijans and tribals are not allowed to cast their votes. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how he proposes to put an end to this political atrocity. What amendment are you bringing in the Constitution in this respect? A large section of the people of the country, which belongs to this category and which can make or mar the prospects of a political party to form a Government is not allowed to cast their votes. They are stopped from going to polling booths and thus deprived of the right of casting votes. May I know what are you going to do in this respect?

Apart from these political atrocities, economic atrocities are of no less magnitude. There are no two opinions that the Government have provided a number of facilities to them under various programmes. They have benefited by land reforms. After imposing ceiling on land the surplus land and the leases of land belonging to gram samaj have been distributed among the harijans and tribals for cultivation. This land has been distributed among them. But I would like to know how much land has actually gone into their possession? Probably they might not have got possession of any land. At every place, the influential persons have taken hold of the land forcefully. Government machinery has been unsuccessful in evicting the unauthorised occupants and hand it over to the harijans. In some cases, stay orders from courts have been obtained. This matter has been raised a number of times

in this House that a legislation should be enacted to the effect that the issue in regard to such allotment should be made non-justiciable to the court. But no legislation has been enacted to this effect till today.

Now I would like to say something about my constituency. I write hundreds of letters every month to the district administration that possession of such and such land has not been given to the harijans and the possession should be handed over to them. But no attention is paid to such letters. Until the administrative machinery intervenes in an effective way, atrocities on the harijans would not be curbed. Just now an hon. Member was citing examples of this 'Singh' and that 'Singh'. So long as the feeling of casteism is there, the harijans will remain secluded from the society. So long as these high caste people continue to talk in terms of Brahmin, Ahir, Muslim and spread such sentiments, atrocities on the harijans and tribals will not be stopped. Now the harijans and tribals have awakened. They have become enlightened and come to know of their rights. They know how to live in society with dignity.

Today, the benefits of anti-poverty programmes have reached these poor people and some of these have come above the poverty line and their economic condition has improved to some extent. They now have the courage to face things. Today they do not feel afraid of anything, rather they are prepared to face it. This awakening is also responsible for increase in such incidents. If someone tries to do injustice to them they do not take it lying down. So, they should be given protection and an arrangement should be made by the Government whereby they may develop self-confidence and get full benefits of the programmes undertaken for them.

I am happy that our Prime Minister has started undertaking visits to the tribal areas and seeing for himself whether tribals are getting benefits of the Government programmes or not and how they are leading their lives in poverty. He visited Orissa, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. I think he will visit other States also and along with the tribal areas

he will visit the harijan areas also. The other day the Prime Minister has himself admitted and we have also been saying for the last five years that the benefits of I.R.D.P. are not reaching the poor in an adequate manner. He admitted this fact in the House as well as outside.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : The Prime Minister visited the harijan areas also.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Yes, he visited those place also. It is said that the matters raised in this august House are not heeded by the Government and that the Government Officials do not go on the spot to see things for themselves. Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha has done a good thing that she visited Andhra Pradesh to see for herself the atrocities committed on the harijans. There was nothing wrong in her not using the Government car. She used a private car and if she had used the Government car, it would have hardly mattered. Therefore, our friends from Andhra Pradesh need not get evicted. However, I think if our Minister had used the Government vehicle, there was nothing objectionable in that.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : No one came to receive us. There was no Minister to receive us either at Hyderabad airport or at Vijayawada airport.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : This is not correct. The Ministers were not informed, nor any programme was sent.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : All programmes are sent to the State Governments.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : In the end I would request the Government that the facilities to be provided to the harijans and tribals through the various programmes should actually reach them and for this purpose there should be effective implementation of these programmes. When they get these facilities actually then only their economic condition will be improved and they will achieve equality with other sections of the society. There are no two opinions that a vast section of the people of our country are against atrocities being

committed on harijans and tribals. There are only a few people whose mentality is bad and they should be brought to book.

Another thing I would like to say is that the election law should be amended. Today, a large number of harijans cannot go to the polling stations to cast their votes and in this way they are suffering political atrocities. This situation should be remedied. We are tired of discussing atrocities on the harijans and tribals. Government should take steps to stop such atrocities so that there may not be need of discussion on this subject in future.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA (Jhabua) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the House is again discussing the atrocities being committed on the harijans and tribals. Even after 37-38 years of independence such incidents are taking place in the country. This House condemns these atrocities.

When the country achieved independence, the leaders of the country had said that we would carry all the people of the country along with us. Why are these incidents taking place today ? It is because the Congress Party has awakened the people. When the people are awakened and get the rights, it hurts those people who rule over them whether they are rich or have faith in something else. The day this feeling is no more and the conflict of ideas is no more, there will not be any incident of this nature from the same day.

In Gujarat, slogan is being raised to do away with reservations and the roster system. When Parliament has enacted law that until the harijans and tribals come at par with other sections of the society, reservations will continue, then why are these things happening ? Members belonging to the opposition parties say one thing in the House and another thing outside. We shall have to control them. The State Government is having dialogue with the people who are demanding that the roster system should be done away with. Why is the State Government holding such a dialogue with them ? This thing is happening in the State where Sarvodaya Movement was launched and where Mahatma Gandhi spent his whole life in

[Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria]

order to achieve this goal. This is happening in that very State. What was needed was that we should not have negotiated with them.

Harijans and Adivasis are very much a part of our democracy. The unity and integrity of the country is linked with them. They have full faith in democracy and they are loyal to the country. And still they are being persecuted !

I am happy that our Prime Minister has visited the tribal and harijan areas. He enquired from the harijans and tribals whether they were getting food or not and whether they had fodder for their cattle or not. It is for the first time that the Prime Minister of our country visited the huts of the harijans and saw for himself the progress of the schemes formulated by the Government for those people. He assured those people that action would be taken against those officials who did not carry out their duty properly and he did take action. The 20 Point Programme was formulated and Schemes were formulated for those people under I.R.D.P. so that they may be benefited.

I do not want to go into politics. Regarding Andhra Pradesh, an hon. Member has stated that in his State all the seats have gone to the harijans of his party. If it is so, then a harijan should be made the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. But you will not do that. But here you can say anything.

Why are incidents of atrocities on the harijans and tribals taking place ? These incidents take place mostly in the villages. I do not want to name any particular caste. The incidents take place there because there the harijans and adivasis have no political power. Until you give them political power, there will be no abatement in these incidents. I can say with certainty that if a Government official does not help people of other castes and helps the harijan and adivasis according to rules and regulations such incidents will not recur. However we do not need your help. You only instruct your officials not to suppress us. When they will stop suppressing us, no such incidents would take place from that very day. Today, the people in the villages are educated and enlightened. You have enacted a number of laws for these

people. You have also given leases of land to the harijans and adivasis, but no harijan or adivasi has got actual possession of any land. When they go to take possession of the land, the village *Sarpanch* threatens them at gun point. His gun will have to be snatched. If it is done, I feel the harijans and Adivasis will become powerful and enlightened and the 20-point programme of Shrimati Indira Gandhi would be implemented. They are pressurised. A reference has been made about casting of vote. It can happen in U.P. But the greatest revolutionary and enlightened Adivasi of Asia lives in my constituency. If somebody takes away his wife or land, he would kill that person with his bow and arrow. The S.H.O. also does not help him. If the S.H.O. comes to his help, everything will be all right. What type of officers are deputed by you to settle land disputes or implement other programmes ? You send the most condemned officer in a harijan or adivasi district. You should depute officers who are interested in serving the poor people. Whenever Mahatma Gandhi visited a place, he used to stay in a harijan hut. Officers having such motivation should be deputed in those districts. Only then their welfare can be ensured.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Simla) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, a national problem is being discussed here and many hon. Members have expressed their views in this regard. Some Members expressed constructive views and others confined themselves to party politics. So far as parties are concerned, I would like to say that this matter should be kept above party politics. We should follow the ideals which sustain the human values. Who are the people who are being subjected to atrocities in the country ? A harijan whether working under the Government or in a public undertaking or in any service in India, has not been provided complete protection. Unless they are given complete protection, they cannot progress. Our late Prime Minister gave the 20-point programme to the country. But what has happened under this programme ? During emergency, certain people did not get possession of land. After that they were subjected to

grave atrocities. This is not the state of affairs in one particular State but in all the States. The Hon. Prime Minister has taken positive steps to solve the problems of the adivasis. He deserves congratulations for that. Other Union Ministers and State Government Ministers should also follow suit. They should visit the harijan and adivasi bastis. No educational facilities have been provided to them. In competitions, the rural children cannot compete with the urban children, irrespective of the fact whether they are Rajputs, Brahmins or belong to any other caste. Even in competitions for bank service, they are not able to compete. These days the bureaucrats have greater say everywhere. The hon. Minister gives the same reply which the bureaucrats prepare for him. They should conduct enquiry on their own. It may be Andhra Pradesh or any other State, whenever a Member visits his constituency, he finds that welfare measures meant for the harijans and adivasis are not being implemented. We have got no powers.

In services, a quota of 15 or 22 per cent has been reserved for the harijans and adivasis. But they are not appointed against this quota on the plea that they do not possess requisite qualifications. But all the posts of sweepers will be filled up by them only. I would request the hon. Home Minister to see whether orders issued to the States by his Ministry are implemented or not. You should see how these orders are being implemented in the States. In Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and other plain areas, lot of atrocities are committed. I would like to point out that if the human values are honoured, such incidents would not take place. These atrocities are being committed from the time our late Prime Minister undertook the programme for distributing land among the poor people, and made a provision for advancing loans to them through the nationalised banks. One of our friends has said that in each district there should be one District Magistrate who should look after the protection of the harijans and adivasis. Today, what happens is that if any officer is to be chastised, he is posted in a harijan adivasi area. He incites the people so that he may be transferred from there. So long as the State Govern-

ments do not implement your instructions, the harijans will not be able to enter services. If any State does not do so, you should call a meeting of the Chief Ministers. As long as one remains a Minister, one does not take care of the harijans but if one does not remain a Minister, one will start raising hue and cry for their welfare. The I.A.S. Officers have formed a cadre. In this way only their relatives are taken in services. Nobody will take care of the harijans as they are not able to come up in competitions. Even employment exchanges do not issue cards to them.

I would like to point out that if the country is to be given a direction in right earnest, we would have to be sincere and honest. Our learned friends make a lot of criticism here. Neither Andhra Pradesh Government nor the Central Government order firing. It has been said here that the hon. Minister had gone there. She is a Minister and can go anywhere in the country. She is duty-bound to listen to the woes of the poor. Our Prime Minister also undertakes such visits. I would like to say that even MPs should do so and submit a report to the Prime Minister about the atrocities being committed on the harijans and about the progress made in regard to implementation of the Government's programmes by the bureaucrats. Our Prime Minister gives due regard to the viewpoints of the Opposition. Full weight is given to what they say. It is the duty of the Opposition also to cooperate with the Government. We have to take the country ahead unitedly. We have to put an end to these atrocities. If we continue to blame each other, our country will never progress. Every month a programme should be chalked out for the welfare of the poor. This will help in evaluating the work done by the officers concerned. They should not connive with the District Magistrate by offering him that his transfer orders would be revoked or by showing some other favour to him. Such things should not be allowed to take place. It is also our duty to look after the interests of our officers. But the I.A.S. officers have done a lot of harm to the country. They have created bitterness among us. This system has been in existence since the

[Shri K.D. Sultanpuri]

British times, but now time has come when we should think of changing it. Their viewpoint will have to be changed. Unless we do this and bring improvements in this system, our country will not be able to progress.

I would like to say that if atrocities have been committed on the harijans in Andhra Pradesh, we would have to make arrangements to ensure that such incidents do not take place in future. This will increase our prestige. We should try to prevent atrocities wherever they take place, whether it be Madhya Pradesh or Uttar Pradesh. I hope that while replying to the debate on the subject the hon. Home Minister will definitely spell out some solution of this problem, so that these people could lead an honourable life.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Kishore Chandra Deo.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : One point of order. I think there is no quorum in the House. Let us continue the discussion tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think there is quorum.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Not many hon. Members are here to hear about the atrocities. What is the use of speaking here ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Even among Ministers only one Minister is there.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Those who have to speak, they are there, except people like us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are three Ministers.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : But the Home Minister is not here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : She is there. Home Minister is there. Shri Kishore Chandra Deo, you can start.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Atrocities on us will continue till eight o'clock.

19.27 hrs.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : (Parvathipuram) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, as I rise to speak I must say that it is a matter of shame that again certain situations have necessitated this kind of a discussion in this august House. Atrocities on Harijans and Scheduled Castes and Tribes have been discussed in this House several times before, in earlier Lok Sabhas also, several Members have expressed their opinion on this matter from all sides of the House. Several Ministers have given assurances, Home Ministers, successively one after another have given assurances.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Sir, let me have a chance after him.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : Despite the assurances given by the various Home Ministers and the views expressed by Members from all sides of this House, this kind of incidents continue to occur in various parts of the country not as just one stray incident here or there, but on quite a rampant scale.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the main reason for these atrocities on weaker sections has been the continuing disparity between these exploited classes and the other sections of the society. I do not have to go into the details because we are short of time and lot of Members have already expressed their views on these aspects. But apart from these economic aspects I would like to bring to the notice of this august House the fact that there are also political undertones in these episodes that have been taking place. Members on the other side, lot of them, have mentioned, and they have referred to, the late Mrs. Indira Gandhi as a champion of Harijans and the weaker Sections. Mrs. Gandhi was in power for many years. Why is it that the economic condition of the Harijans and the weaker sections still remains the same ? It has gone from bad to worse ! I mean that the Members should at least think before saying such things.

They are talking of Andhra Pradesh accusing the present Government. Are they not aware that this Government came to power only in 1983 ? As if Mrs. Gandhi was there to emancipate them—to what extent had she done it ?

Sir, I admit that large sums of money have been spent on the development of Harijans and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in various parts of the country, in my State also. But where has this money gone? Have these people actually got any benefit out of it? Crores of rupees have been spent, special projects have been drawn up. Many luminaries, VIPs, dignitaries and Ministers have visited these places. But the beneficiaries have been the intermediaries, not the Scheduled Castes, or Scheduled Tribes themselves. I can say this because I represent a Scheduled Tribe constituency and I know what has happened to all the money that has gone in huge sums into these areas.

Whatever hon. Members may feel and say, the general impression would be that this is not the concern of one Member or you or me or any Member of any State Legislature, but this is concern of the nation. I am sure, this august House ought to be one on an issue like this.

Some references were made by Members from the other side. Definitely there has been some political motivation in many of the atrocities that have been committed in different States. In Uttar Pradesh the Thakurs are dominating. So if they commit atrocities on Harijans, no judicial inquiry will be ordered. No Minister goes there and no action is taken. Somewhere else the Bhumihars commit something, nothing happens. But in Andhra Pradesh or Karnataka if something happens, you run over there. This kind of double standard is not going to help in the long run. Mrs. Gandhi is no more. But the present Government is also following in certain aspects what she did.

The practice of this Government has been to give power to the upper caste, to get money from the business class and to get votes from the lower castes. Now there is a slight change. Instead of business class it is multinationals. So, there is a slight amendment in the general quality. What I want to tell you is that you cannot fool the people of a country for all time. You can fool them for some time in a small manner. But you cannot do it all the time with all people. This is precisely what is going on. I am not trying to cast any aspersion. But this is what I generally feel.

The Members of the ruling party have said that there is nothing wrong in the Home Minister going to any State. There is absolutely nothing wrong. None of us has said that there is anything wrong in the Home Minister or Minister of State for Home Affairs visiting a State when some trouble was on. But the way it was done definitely gives room for us to think that it was done only on political considerations.

Of course, the Minister is free to go in anybody's car—contractor's car, private person's car or State Government's car. She said that there was nobody to receive her. In this case I have got the information. I have got it verified not only from Telugu Desam Party Members but also from other sources in the State that there was a Government official to receive the Minister. But she chose to go in the car of a contractor. If this country is going to be run by a party which is in the hands of contractors, then even God cannot save this country, I am sure, you will agree with that. After going to that place she said: "I will have the C.M. out; I will intervene in the matter." Sir, I am also a student of political science like you. I know the basic norms or tenets of a federal polity. But there is a limit to that also. At some instances when it comes to the law and order situation you say that it is a State subject. In a matter like this when it suits you, you straightway go there and say: "I will throw the Chief Minister lock, stock and barrel." She also went to the extent of alleging that the C.M. did not know the Constitution. Just making wild allegations and trying to make political capital on an issue like this—it is only going to further aggravate such a situation and create more tension in the society. The Minister of State for Home Affairs also went to the extent of saying that because the C.M. was a Kamma and people involved there were Kammas and because they belonged to the same caste, that is why no action was taken against them. Why did he then institute a judicial inquiry hoping that something comes out of it? Whether they are Kammas or Reddys or anybody, they certainly deserve the punishment. Or if you think that there is something wrong, you institute your own inquiry and prove that what he has done is with some caste bias. Just to make wild allegations to make political capital out of it is something

[Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo.]

which I consider a heinous crime. This is more atrocious than the atrocities themselves. It is done in order to fan communal riots. I do not know whether she has gone there to study and solve the problem or to add fuel to the fire or rub salt on the injury.

This is how it looks to me. I do not want to take up issues State by State but in Bihar, as my other friend from Janata Party also mentioned, when tribals had gone to catch fish in a village, some people, who were against those tribals, came with the police party and they even opened fire—the hon. Minister must be aware of it—and three persons died. Instead of apprehending these police officials who were in league with those against the tribals, the tribals, on the other hand, have been charge-sheeted. Is Bihar ruled by N.T. Rama Rao? You cannot have different standards for different States according to convenience. This kind of politics has actually ruined the country and brought us to this stage. I can tell you that whether it is atrocity on Harijans, whether it is on Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, whether it is on weaker sections, in most of the cases there has been some hand behind that. I mean there has been some kind of political patronisation behind this. You go through most of the cases and you will find the same thing. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister when he replies tomorrow, that in the last five years how many such cases were there, in how many cases did they launch prosecutions and arrested people and punished them, and in how many cases the enquiry which had taken place, was just dropped, and who were responsible for these atrocities which had taken place. I do not want to name each and every case because there would be so many and I also cannot remember all. But I would like to know the fate of the commissions that were set up on all such cases during the last five years. This is how things have been going. I am not here to hold brief either for Telugu Desam party or for the Congress (I) party. I do not belong to either of them. But I want to make it clear whether it is congress (I), whether it is TDP, whether it is my own party or whether it is Janata party or whether it is any other party, that just paying this kind of lip

sympathy, coming to parliament and making an outburst of different kinds of statistics or hurling allegation at each other, is it not going to solve this problem. First of all, you must decide not to take any political benefit out of such a situation. This is a norm which, of course you cannot do by legislation, it can only come through practice. Unless you refrain from intervening in such situations with the motive behind your mind, this kind of a situation is bound to continue. Of course, below all these lies the main criterion, which is economic, and I am sure, with affluence and with the increase of standards of living among the weaker sections, among Harijans, among Scheduled Tribes, naturally this phenomenon will also reduce.

Some hon. Members have spoken about not giving licences to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I am not going to ask as to why licences were not given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but I want to know from the hon. Minister in how many cases were weapons taken away from those who had used them against Scheduled Castes, or Scheduled Tribes, or against the weaker sections, or from those who were suspects, or from those who were involved in such cases. I want to know the number of weapons, the number of cases, the number of licences that have been impounded, and the number of weapons that have been seized from upper class people who have indulged in such activities. This is all I wanted to say. But I would expect the hon. Home Minister to reply to the points that I have asked. Of course, he is not here, but I think the Minister of State has taken correct notes of what I have said. I also demand an explanation from the Minister of State for Home Affairs because it is my charge that she had gone there to eke out political games out of it for the reasons I have already mentioned. If she has heard them, she will give an explanation for that.

SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI (Budaun) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion under rule 193. I do not want to criticise any government because such incidents are taking place in most parts of the country. I briefly want to speak what I personally feel.

India, in the last 38 years since independence, has made tremendous progress in the field of science and technology, agriculture and industry but one area where we have not seen much improvement is human relations. Every now and then we read and hear about atrocities committed on Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and weaker sections of the society. This is a country in which Mahatma Gandhi spread the message of love and tolerance. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru worked for the progress and prosperity of this country. Mrs. Indira Gandhi gave up her life for the unity of this country, but still there are some people who, by force and by violence on the weaker sections of the society, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, try to destabilise the growth of India. Recently I happened to be in Budaun and a case came to my knowledge where a Harijan, while going to his house, stepped in someone's field which was not even ploughed, and he was mercilessly beaten up. Fortunately I happened to be there and I brought the incidence to the knowledge of the Superintendent of Police, and I am glad that immediate action was taken. But how many cases are reported? Out of fear, number of cases are not even reported. It is the responsibility of any government to create an environment of honesty, truthfulness, fearlessness and forgiveness. It is important for us to keep a record of the number of incidents that are taking place, but what is more important is to keep a record of the actions taken and the number of people convicted for the crimes. On the 5th of August, 1983, while replying to a debate in the Rajya Sabha, the hon. Home Minister said, "The States have already been asked to impress upon the officers, particularly the weaker sections". Recently, on the 15th of April, the hon. Home Minister, in a D.O. letter to all the Chief Ministers, gave certain guidelines and said, "It has been found that despite various measures, the Scheduled Castes remain the most vulnerable section of the population and become the victims of crimes and other indignities." In his guidelines he has mentioned that "A few units of Special Structure Force, highly mobile and well-equipped, may be located in strategic areas. The Force should be so composed as to instil a sense of confidence amongst

the Scheduled Castes and deter the potentiality perpetrators of such crimes."

There are various other guidelines in which I would not like to go but what I would like to mention here is that certain steps should be taken, and certain areas where repeatedly such incidents take place, should be monitored more closely and a foolproof feed-back system should be established so that immediate action can be taken. More than that, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes officers should be posted in sensitive areas so that the weaker sections of the society, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes develop confidence in the administration.

Lastly, I would say that if no improvement takes place, then, through legislation, stricter measures should be introduced and harsher punishment given, such as, refusal of bail to the habitual offenders.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri): Sir, at the outset, I want to submit that I would not approach this problem from party angle. I would approach this problem from national angle. It is a commitment in the Constitution of India, it is not a party commitment or a national commitment. There should be social equality and there should be equal dignity for each. In that background if the entire thing is analysed, who is negligent can be easily located. Here, I would like to mention that in the year 1960, in the month of September, the then Home Minister had directed all the State Governments to appoint Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe District Magistrates and S.Ps. in sensitive districts.

May I know in how many districts SPs and District Magistrates were appointed from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people? If we know that, that will indicate how far Home Ministry's directives are being implemented by the States. On party basis I do not want to make any allegation. In the year 1978-79, If I am correct, the Home Ministry instructed all the State Governments to set up special courts to adjudicate the cases of atrocities against harijans and scheduled tribes people. How many States have done that? Which are those States which have

[Shri Braja Mohan Mohanty]

not done that? In the Home Ministry there is a cell to monitor the harijans and scheduled tribe welfare measures. May I know, which are the States which have defaulted? What action is taken by the Government of India to remind them to pursue the action which has been initiated by the Government of India? It is alleged by some of the members of the opposition as to why the Home Minister should visit Andhra Pradesh, as if Andhra Pradesh is not part of the Union of India. If some village catches fire, and if the Minister can afford to visit that village, it is a most desirable thing. Why do you read mischief in her visit?

Sir, I am only stressing one thing: Among the scheduled castes there are some weaker sections. There are some sub-castes. Now the time has come when Government should give more attention to the weaker sections of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. They should be brought on equal footing with others. The western scientists are now developing a new theory about heridity. They say heridity is a factor for high calibre and intelligence of the boy. So far as Indian analysis is concerned, on equal economic footing, the Harijan boys fare better than the caste Hindu boys. This is a very enlightening factor in our social lives. As a matter of fact there was always the feeling that they are intellectually inferior which has been found to be false.

Now another thing is this: There are some false prophets who are propagating amongst harijans for conversion saying that conversions will improve their lot. They say, you become converted to Islam or to Christianity or to any other religion. But that is not the answer to the problem. As a matter of fact you know that the black people and the Negroes get converted into Christianity; but the situation has not improved. There are poorer people among the Muslims and also among the Christians. So that is not the answer to this problem. On the contrary they will be deprived of the assistance and reservation facilities that are available to them. So, that is not the answer. My submission would be that caste basis movement will not improve their lot. Now the time has come when the

scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people must join the movement of the toiling masses of India and the poorer set up of society, that is, those who are struggling against the privileged people in the country. That alone is the real struggle which will improve their lot.

It is not that by any movement on caste basis we will help them, either scheduled caste movement or scheduled tribe movement. It is not like that. The problem is a socio-economic problem. To confront it, they should amalgamate themselves in the movement of the toiling masses of the country. That alone will improve their lot.

So far as scheduled tribes and scheduled castes are concerned the most important measure which will improve their lot is land reform. Unless land reform is expedited their lot will not improve. My personal experience is this: Unless land relationship is changed radically it is very difficult to improve their lot.

As a matter of fact, we are talking a lot about political parties, but political alignment matters very little in this regard. During the Bengali-Assamese conflict in Assam all the Assamese belonging to all political parties irrespective of their political affiliations are all on one side. Similarly all the Bengalis belonging to different political parties are on one side. So, party affiliation is not that strong in India. So also, when there is confrontation between Harijans and caste Hindus. Irrespective of their party affiliations, all caste Hindu people are on one side and all Harijans are on the other side. In that background we have to view this situation to see what steps we have to take to improve their lot and bring social equality and remove the indignity from social life.

Very recently, perhaps last year, the Home Ministry through the Information and Broadcasting Ministry, started a programme of propaganda against this evil and there was a novel of Prem Chand and there was a film by Satyajit Ray as a television feature entitled *Sadgati* and the story of *Sadgati* is this.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: What is it called?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Satyajit Ray has prepared a feature film, 'Sadgati'. The theme of *Sadgati* is that the Brahmin pandit has oppressed a Harijan and ultimately he is succumbed to death. When that film was featured the Home Ministry and Information and Broadcasting Ministry have thought that they have done justice to the cause. But immediately there was a controversy all over the country. They said that this novel does not answer the problem. It is only the privileged people who want to clear their conscience. So, this is only an anatomy of the problem and no solution is given. Still, the evil persists in this country. What does this mean? That is why the time has come irrespective of party affiliations every citizen of India whatever may be his political commitment, whatever may be his religious persuasion, everybody has to work for the removal of this social evil. Not only in the Hindu community, but in the Muslim community, although there is no caste system as such, yet the society is stratified. The people who came from Arab countries claim superiority over the people who are the converts here. So also the Christian community is stratified. So, this is a social evil and that must be confronted with the united effort of the people.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV (Morena) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Hon. Members from the Opposition as well as from the ruling party have expressed their views in respect of atrocities being committed on the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. I am grateful to them because I belong to a scheduled caste and this august House is discussing our problems.

38 years ago, there were only two scheduled caste leaders in India—Shri Jagjivan Ram and Dr. Ambedkar. They were scheduled caste leaders before 1947. But after 1947, lakhs of harijans became I.A.S. and I.P.S. officers. When poor people make progress in the country, atrocities do take place. Only two factors are behind these atrocities. One is Panchayat elections and the other is allot-

ment of leases of land. In Panchayat elections sometimes the opposition parties encourage the harijans to fight elections and extend their support to them. But after the elections are over, they incite the people by saying that such and such harijan has shown disrespect to you. This gives rise to atrocities. In this way, atrocities are committed on the harijans during Panchayat elections.

Similarly, under the 20-Point Programme, harijans have been given land on lease. In my constituency, there are at least 75 per cent such cases where land leases have been allotted to harijans but have not been settled so far. When land is given on lease, the people go to the court and obtain stay orders. If any harijan dare challenge it, atrocities are committed on him. I, therefore, submit that if the harijans and adivasis are given land leases, such cases should be made non-justifiable. It will put an end to atrocities on the harijans and adivasis in the country. Many hon. Members as well as I stated on many occasions in the past that such a Bill should be introduced in Lok Sabha so that atrocities on the harijans and adivasis could be put an end to.

With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars) : Sir, many hon. Members from both the sides of the House have spoken about the atrocities on Harijans and Adivasis and other backward classes. Many of the hon. Members have accused the high caste people as the people who commit those atrocities on Harijans and other backward people.

But, according to me, it is not true because for hundreds and thousands of years, all the castes, high and low, Harijans and others, are living together. But the Government should realise what is happening. The backward and the poor, especially the Adivasis, love to work hard. In the Adivasi area, some vested interest, namely, some money-lenders, contractors, businessmen and such other people, want to earn easy money and to grab money

[Shri Piyus Tiraky]

from these poor people. Only these money-lenders, contractors etc., are the main cause of atrocities in all the areas of the country, if you make a proper assessment of the problem. Whenever these poor people are in troubles, these money-lenders and contractors create communal disharmony among the backward people because unless they inject communal disharmony, the police will not come into the scene. With the help of the police, these vested interests give troubles to the poor. We should not, therefore, put the entire blame on high caste people for the communal troubles in the country. It is not true.

These money-lenders take the help of the police force to commit atrocities on Harijans and other backward classes in all parts of India whether in Bihar or in Uttar Pradesh or anywhere in the country.

What is our society? What are you thinking of our Indian society? What are you thinking of our Indian politics?

What for are the Harijans fighting? Just helping them with spoon-fed development will not do. What for did the Indian people fight against the British? We must realise that what is needed is political power. They have not yet been given the political power. Unless they get the political power, they cannot be brought on to the national mainstream, on level with the other castes, what we call 'high castes'. So, it is the political power that is needed and it is for that reason they are agitating. If the blame goes to the high castes, then no party can remain here. The Harijans do not actually have any Harijan as Head of any party except perhaps the RSP of which I am the leader here. I am the only tribal leader. No other party in India has got any tribal as its leader or head, because they do not want to recognise any backward class people as head of any party. Shri Jagjivan Ram was a very competent man, but on account of his caste, he was not given a chance to lead the country. If he had been given that chance, the entire political system would have changed.

In Indian politics we have recognised that it is a question of survival of the fittest. If you are not fit, in the Indian politics you cannot survive. And these

people, for centuries, have not been found fit. In this political system, in this democracy, what are you following? It is the Capitalist form of government that you are following. The capitalists are exploiters. Only they get into highest positions. Our society praises and honours those who have very little physical work or no work at all. There is no honour or dignity for physical work. The tribals and Harijans are hard-working people in the villages and they love to work. These contractors and money-lenders who have gone there do not do any physical work; they only take a share in the product, rather the lion's share, by sheer exploitation. The tribals and Harijans cannot tolerate such things. So, they get involved in fighting. And what is the Government doing? The police goes and protects the property. In our country holding private property is a fundamental right. We have the right to have unlimited private property. The police is helping those moneyed men, and these vested interests give a communal colour to such clashes. Government should realise that it is the vested interests who are creating so-called communal clashes everywhere. So, when any atrocity is committed anywhere, Government should be wise enough to see whether it is really a communal clash or it is the vested interests who are creating it. Otherwise, the entire polity will be ruined. In the Indian society, Hinduism—some hon. Members have already spoken about it; I should not repeat—is based on casteism.

If you attack the castes and try to abolish them, Hinduism itself will be in danger. Hinduism creates castes and so also other religions. Even Christians, Muslims and people belonging to whatever religion, they are also following the same pattern because they have been influenced by the Hindu religion. Even in Christianity, they cannot follow a different system.

The tribal people or Harijans, even though they may be more qualified even from the religious point of view, they cannot get the same status as the persons belonging to other castes. It is a social problem. What happens to them? Some tribal people have joined Hinduism; some others joined Christianity. But what did they

get out of it? They got inferiority complex. They say that they have joined another religion but they are not being treated equally; they are kept at a low level. The inferiority complex is there.

Sir, in this society, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people are there in a large number. There are more than one hundred Members of Parliament. They can balance the Government of India. They can have their Government; that much majority they have got. But where is the political power, where is the ballot box power? Money is influencing the ballot box also. What happened to the leaders of the tribal people and Harijans and Scheduled Caste people? They have to work as a force for the leaders of the majority class or high class. There is no chance to come out. So, the Government has to find out the basic reality that where from the atrocities are coming.

Moreover Sir, not only Harijans and Adivasis, the so-called upper class is also coming down and that day is not far away. They will come down to save themselves because the exploiter has already joined. Those who have money have already formed a class. They have captured every corner. They know how to get money from the poor people.

This is the position Sir. I don't believe in blaming the higher class or any party or any person. That is, perhaps, totally wrong. Wherever or whenever any atrocity is there, please enquire that some

vested interest is there and is trying to put it in the communal line just to save its face and to blame the Indian polity altogether.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister will reply tomorrow.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: All of us are waiting for so many hours just to hear the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The same problem will arise tomorrow also. The Minister has to reply after 6.30. The next day being a holiday, most of the members will be wanting to go.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Eleventh Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):
Sir, I beg to present the Eleventh Report
of the Business Advisory Committee.

20.09 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of
the Clock on Wednesday, August 14, 1985/
Sravana 23, 1907 (Saka).